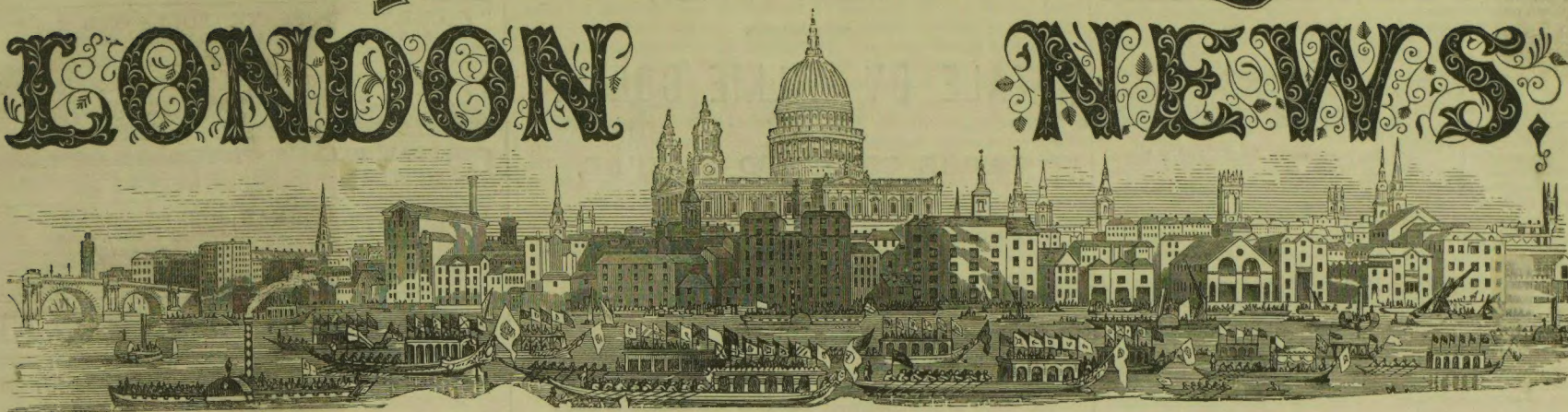


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2001.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



THE WAR: A TURKISH OUTPOST.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at 2, Pelham-crescent, Lady Margaret Cuffe, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Bayham Abbey, the Marchioness of Camden, of a son, who survived only two days.

On the 6th inst., at Witley Court, Lady Dudley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. H. F. Grey, Rector, Henry Brock Wood, Esq., son of William Henry Wood, Esq., of Florence, Italy, to Emma Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Tringham Smith, Esq., of Palazzo, Bruciato, Florence, and niece of Sir Richard Gilpin, Bart., M.P.

On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. R. French Blake, Rector of Staple, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Arthur T. Hewitt, Esq., of 38, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, and Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 16th ult., at Max House, Winscombe, Somersetshire, Jane, wife of Charles Edward Smith, Esq., late of Anderson's Bay, Otago, New Zealand.

On the 2nd inst., John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, a magistrate for that county, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, aged 88.

On the 6th inst., at the Hotel Vitali, Cimiez, Nice, Charles Venables, Esq., of Longueville Manor, Jersey, and Wellington, Salop.

On the 26th ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, Imogene Cordelia, wife of Francis Dawson, Assoc. Inst., C.E., aged 24 years.

On the 8th inst., at her residence, 26, Pembroke-square, Mrs. Catharine Clark, widow of Matthew Clark, Esq., late of Morgan House, Ham-common, Surrey, aged 84 years.

On the 22nd ult., at Berne, Switzerland, Constance, widow of Mc de Morlot, youngest daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and Dame Elizabeth Ingilby-Amcotts, of Kettlethorp Park, Lincolnshire, aged 82.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Evans; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. G. W. Herbert, Vicar of St. Peter's, Vauxhall. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Harry Jones; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar. Savoy, closed.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Captain Forbes on the Connection of the Mons of Pegu with the Koles of Central India). Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. White on Middle-Class Houses in London and Paris).

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Full moon, 10.19 p.m. The Commander-in-Chief's Levée, Horse Guards, 1 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Inaugural address by Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the president). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Progress of Steam Shipping). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Crown Princess of Germany, born, 1841. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (the Hon. Ralph Abercromby on the General Character and Principal Sources of Variation in the Weather in any part of a Cyclone or Anticyclone; papers by Captain A. Schück and Mr. R. H. Scott). Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Evans on Clockmaking).

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

St. Paul's Cathedral, noon, confirmation by Bishop Cloughton. South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "St. Paul"). Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. London Athletic Club, St. James's Hall, assault-at-arms.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
7	29.636	52.4	50.0	92	9	55.6	50.6	S. W. SW.	240	0.005	
8	29.621	48.6	44.0	85	3	55.8	41.5	SW. S.	180	.065	
9	29.501	52.7	51.3	95	10	55.9	47.8	S.	497	.100	
10	29.347	51.1	45.9	84	6	55.0	47.6	S. SW. W.	478	.100	
11	29.014	50.3	47.4	91	—	52.2	46.2	SSW. S.	686	1.020	
12	28.987	44.6	39.0	83	7	52.8	41.1	S. SE.	293	.050*	
13	29.474	41.4	40.7	98	7	48.7	35.7	SE. S. SW.	102	0.000	

* Hall.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.608	29.831	29.685	29.367	29.264	28.960	29.320
Temperature of Air	52.4	48.6	52.7	51.3	50.3	47.4	44.6
Temperature of Evaporation	51.7	46.9	51.7	49.5	49.5	42.8	39.0
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	S.	S.	S.	S.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 12	0 31	0 50	1 9	1 28	1 45	2 4

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fantasia, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir of Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman; and the best available Comic talent. Suppers after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOS.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER

(To be Published early in December)

WILL INCLUDE

A TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

AND

LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

AND

NUMEROUS SEASONABLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Postage through the British Isles, THREEPENCE.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

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ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
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via Southampton	2d	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1878,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES,

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now Ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.

containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row London.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 23, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. De Lacy. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions, 2s., 2s., and 3 guineas for Ten Concerts.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The first of the four ante-Christmas Concerts, on Wednesday next, at Eight o'clock. The programme will include the following popular songs in addition to several new ballads:—"Should he upraid" and "When the heart is young" (Mrs. Osgood); "The Better Land" and "The Three Fishers" (Madame Antonette Sterling); "The oak, the ash, and the bonny ivy tree," "The Bellini's Daughter of Islington," and "Golden Days" (Miss Orridge); "My Queen" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Good-night, Beloved," "The anchor's weighed," and "Sweetheart" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "Blow high, blow low," "Fair is my love," and "The Leather Bottle" (Mr. Santley); "The White Squall" and "Youth and Age" (Mr. Maybrick). Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,

at Eight, AMY ROBERTSON. Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terries, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lifford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Meddame Willes, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 55s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HENRY DUNBAR, by TOM TAYLOR, (powerfully cast)

and A ROUGH DIAMOND, by J. B. Buckstone, on MONDAY, NOV. 19 (for a limited number of nights). Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No fees for Booking. Prices from 1s. to 43s. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight

o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astonishing feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MONROE, Manager.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Seven o'clock. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

"GONE." By FRANK HOLL.—This fine Picture is NOW ON VIEW at the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre).

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ONCE IN A CENTURY (second week), by Gilbert A. Beckett; AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

The crisis of the constitutional struggle in France is day by day exciting a more intense interest not only among the political parties there engaged in it, but in the intelligent people of all surrounding European States. The Ministers of Marshal MacMahon, after having consulted the Nation by Universal Suffrage and been condemned by a large majority, still retain their places. It became necessary, therefore, after the preliminaries of organising the Chamber of Deputies were gone through, to take solemn note, as soon as possible, of this abnormal state of affairs, and to call to public account the men who were responsible for its continued existence. The country was asked to pronounce judgment on the policy initiated on May 16 last. Its reply, in spite of all the arbitrary measures put in force to wrest from it a concurring verdict, was to the effect that it viewed that policy with decided disapprobation. It has not been attended to. Resistance to the will of France is not only contemplated after as before the determination of the country has been expressed, but is being carried into effect. Issue has been joined by the Republican majority upon this fact. The battle-field between the antagonistic parties has been definitely and wisely chosen. The Budget has been laid upon the table of the House, but is suffered to remain there, for the moment, unchallenged. The first question claiming to be settled is the Constitutional position of those who hold in their hands the authority of Government and the various executive powers belonging thereto. "What do you do there?" is the voice of the Representative Chamber to those who face it. "By whose, and by what, warrant do you persist in setting aside the expressed will of the people of France? What is the character of the course you have pursued from the day that you took office? Of what illegal acts have you and your agents been guilty to pervert if possible the electoral freedom of the constituent bodies? This is the first point we have to settle." This is the question which precedes by its own nature and by its importance all others. France, patient under innumerable wrongs, albeit struck dumb by the violence of the Executive Power, has at length found her voice again, and her first question to the conspirators of the Monarchical coalition is "What have you done, and upon what grounds can you justify your deeds?"

M. Albert Grévy, a brother of the President of the Chamber, opened the Parliamentary contest. He proposed a Resolution for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into, and report upon, the means employed in the late elections to distort the expression of the National will. In a preamble to this Resolution, the nature of the offences committed against freedom of election was recited in terse and, perhaps, in unnecessarily forcible terms. It described the Chamber of Deputies as protector of that Universal Suffrage of which it is the issue. It averred that during the late five months' struggle all laws have been violated to exert an illegitimate pressure upon the elections, and it alluded to the official candidate system "paraded under a form, and manifested by proceedings, which have been revolting to the public conscience." It asserted that these unconstitutional proceedings affect the responsibility of their authors, "whoever they may be," that such responsibility should be ascertained, formulated, and made effective, by the Chamber; and, inasmuch as the offenders who appeal to Universal Suffrage take no heed of it, but continue to place themselves in "a state of rebellion against the Sovereignty of the Nation," a Commission of thirty-three members be appointed in the Bureaux, charged to make a Parliamentary inquiry into the acts which, since May 16, have been designed to exert an illegal pressure on the elections. The Duc de Broglie forthwith ascended the tribune and demanded urgency for this motion. An immediate adjournment to the Bureau to nominate a Committee was agreed to. That Committee presented a report the next day, recommending the appointment of a Commission as proposed, and a debate on their report was entered upon—M. Leon Renault making the first great speech in support of the motion.

Everybody who has read the intelligence crowded even into foreign newspapers is tolerably well acquainted with the offences against Constitutional Law for which the Ministers of the De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet have made themselves responsible. The abrupt dismissal of agents of every class directly or indirectly in the service of the

Government; the removal of Deputies and Senators from their posts as Mayors; the closing public thoroughfares to the sale of Liberal newspapers; the conversion of Marshal MacMahon into an Electoral Agent; dictating to him Manifestoes which in anticipation resisted the National Will; assuming to govern with the Senate alone, thereby abolishing the representation of the people; and the using of official placards to vilify the Republican Deputies, were, according to the speaker, among the acts which Marshal MacMahon's Ministers would be called upon to justify. The whole speech, though long—occupying, in fact, two hours and a half in delivery—was admirably sustained, and made, as may easily be supposed, a profound impression upon the Chamber.

Assuming—as we think we are safe in doing—that the Parliamentary Commission moved for by M. Albert Grévy will be acceded to by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies; and still further assuming that such Commission will report in terms of censure regarding the Ministerial offences popularly laid to the charge of the De Broglie-Fourton Cabinet, the question still occurs, What will Marshal MacMahon do? It is rumoured that he has declared his resolution under no circumstances to submit to the majority opposed to him. The authority upon which this rumour rests may be insufficient; the intention of the Marshal, even if thus authentically expressed, may yet be susceptible of change. But it seems to be generally believed that, if the Senate can be persuaded to support his policy, he will proceed to a second dissolution. He is not prepared to resort to a military *Coup d'Etat*. He is utterly uninstructed in the principles which should regulate a Constitutional Chief Magistrate. But, should the Senate fail him, he will probably resign. The decision of the question lies mainly in the hands of the Orleanist section of the Monarchists, which practically means that the Princes of that Royal House hold in their own hands the immediate destinies of the country. They know well what is meant by Parliamentary Government. They are by no means ignorant of what is involved in an appeal to Universal Suffrage. They may be weak in following up their opinions by correspondent action, but, in this matter, they are not devoid of an enlightened conscience. What the Marshal will ultimately do will in all probability materially depend upon the course pursued by the Orleanists of the Senate. But uncertainty hovers over the decision of these men. Pending the solution of what is still unknown, it is of the last importance that the Republican majority should be as calm and moderate in giving shape to their policy as they are firm in pursuing it. A great many things may be lawful to them which are not just now expedient. They might easily frighten France by a strict exaction of all their rights. They have hitherto restrained themselves with such unflinching self-command that we can hardly entertain a doubt as to their future behaviour. Moderation is still the weapon with which they can best meet the enemies of the Republic. With it they have hitherto acquired, and even increased, the confidence of French electors. Their patience under provocation has fully repaid them. Perseverance in the same course will frustrate the most astute plans of their political adversaries. Let them consult and follow the course commended to them by reason and history, and they will assuredly succeed in establishing upon a lasting basis that form of government which, under existing circumstances, is best adapted to secure and to extend the wellbeing of the French people.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to Abergeldie on the morning of the Prince of Wales's birthday to congratulate the Princess of Wales. The Princess, with her daughters, afterwards lunched with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle; after which the Queen, accompanied by the Princess, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, went to the ball-room, where were assembled the ladies and gentlemen, and the servants and tenants of Balmoral, and drank to the health of the Prince of Wales. Major Bainbridge and Lieutenants Duckett and Toogood, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Ballater, were invited to luncheon at the castle, and were afterwards received by her Majesty. The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Greenside Church, Edinburgh. Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales frequently interchange visits. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to the Linn of Dee, Allan Quoch, and other picturesque localities. Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty. Mr. W. D. Campbell has left Balmoral. The Queen has appointed Major Henry Brackenbury one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice W. F. Portlock Dadson, resigned on appointment to the Colonial Service.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday last for the late Queen Dowager of Saxony, viz. :—

The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 29th inst., viz. :—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments.

The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, Dec. 6 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales yesterday week was observed with the usual honours in the metropolis and at Windsor. His Royal Highness's tradesmen held their nineteenth anniversary dinner in honour of the birthday at Willis's Rooms, when upwards of two hundred dined. The customary illuminations were made. The Duke of Cambridge and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh terminated their visit to the Prince last Saturday, and left Sandringham; after which his Royal Highness and the Crown Prince of Hanover drove to the meet of the West

Norfolk hounds at Coningham House, the seat of Mr. R. Elwes, where was a large muster of members of the hunt. Their Royal Highnesses joined in the chase. The Duke of Teck arrived at Sandringham on a visit. The Prince left Sandringham on Monday and proceeded to Merton, on a visit to Lord and Lady Walsingham. Among the guests invited to meet his Royal Highness were the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg. The Crown Prince of Hanover, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, left Sandringham for Cambridge, en route for London.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, continues at Abergeldie Castle. The *Medical Examiner* reports:—"Miss Knollys is still progressing satisfactorily, the temperature having been normal since the evening of the 7th inst., and no new symptoms having arisen. Miss Knollys enjoys long stretches of calm sleep, and her strength is daily improving, though she still shows signs of having been much shaken by the fever and relapse. Mr. Oscar Clayton, who is still in constant attendance, hopes to be able to allow Miss Knollys to accompany the Princess of Wales to London early next week."

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a dinner to be held in March next in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls, situated at Addlestone, Surrey. Upwards of 150 little girls are now in these homes.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were present on Tuesday at a performance of "The Messiah," given at the opening of the new public halls, Glasgow. Before the oratorio commenced the Princess was presented with a handsome casket, containing a photograph of the building and an illuminated programme.

The Duke of Connaught has visited the Presentation Convent and the Christian Brothers' Schools at Fermoy.

The Crown Prince of Hanover left the Alexandra Hotel on Wednesday on a visit to Earl Brownlow at Ashbridge. The Duke and Duchess of Teck accompanied him to Ashbridge.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus have returned to town from Petersham.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow are at Vale Royal on a visit to Lord and Lady Delamere.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierpont have left Cavendish-square for Chatsworth, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have left Dublin for Dromoland, in the county of Clare, the seat of Lord Inchiquin.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. C. Compton W. Cavendish, 10th Hussars, eldest son of Lord Chesham, and the Lady Beatrice Constance Grosvenor, second daughter of the Duke of Westminster, was solemnised on Tuesday at Eccleston church, near Chester. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain E. Hartopp (late 10th Hussars), in the unavoidable absence of Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, came from Eaton Hall with her mother, and was received on her arrival by the Duke of Westminster and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, her sister; the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Katharine Cavendish, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Katharine Bagot, Miss Shaw Stewart, and Miss Grenfell. She wore a pearl-white satin dress, covered with point d'Angleterre; a veil of the same fabric over a chaplet wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, fastened by the diamond stars presented to her by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde. Her other ornaments were the diamond necklace given by the tenantry on the Eaton estate, the pearl bracelet given by Lady Chesham, and the diamond and pearl locket given her by the inhabitants of Calveley and neighbourhood. The bridesmaids' dresses were jupes of white poul de soie, draped in white cachemire de l'Inde rayé, bordered with white fur, corsages à la vierge, and white bonnets. Each also wore a crystal locket, with a pearl wreath and initials, "B.C.," in light blue enamel, presented by the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Longueville, Rector of Eccleston. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster received a party of about eighty guests at breakfast in the Grosvenor wing of Eaton Hall, after which the bride and bridegroom left, escorted by a troop of the Cheshire (Earl of Chester's) Yeomanry Cavalry, of which corps the Duke of Westminster is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, for the Chester railway station, and proceeded by the Irish mail on the London and North-Western Railway to Euston-square, which was reached at twenty minutes past six, and afterwards by the Great Western line to Taplow, en route for Cliveden, the noble Duke's residence in Bucks, to pass the honeymoon. Lady Beatrice wore a grey travelling-dress, trimmed with green velvet and silver fox fur, and bonnet to correspond. The wedding presents were very numerous and of great value. The Queen presented Lady Beatrice with an Indian shawl. The Prince of Wales sent a gold bracelet, set with emeralds and pearls; and to Captain Cavendish a silver 10th Hussars inkstand. The Princess of Wales gave the bride a diamond and pearl locket; Princess Christian, a pair of silver Queen Anne candlesticks; and Princess Beatrice, a diamond arrow brooch. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster entertained a party of eighty persons at breakfast at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, and at night gave a ball, in celebration of the event of the day, at the hotel, to about 400 guests. There was a dinner party, covers being laid for sixty, at the same hotel on Monday.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Viscount Dalrymple, eldest son of the Earl of Stair, and Miss Susan Grant Suttie, daughter of Colonel and Lady Susan Grant Suttie.

Mr. Charles Hall has been appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, in place of the Hon. A. Thesiger, recently raised to the Appeal Court.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture have resolved to request the Government to introduce a bill to abolish the Law of Hypothec.

Two shorthorn heifers purchased by Mr. Holford, of Market Harborough, for £5300 at Quebec, arrived in the Mersey on Monday.

The 241st anniversary of the birth of Edward Colston, the philanthropist, was celebrated in Bristol on Tuesday by the customary gatherings of the Anchor (Liberal), the Dolphin (Conservative), and the Grateful (neutral) societies.

The Liverpool School Board has declined to sanction an agreement by the District Education Committee to allow a person to employ children, under certain conditions, in pantomime performances during the coming season.

A severe thunderstorm visited Manchester on Wednesday evening. The storm lasted about half an hour, and after it came a heavy shower of rain, which, however, did not continue long. Several buildings were struck by the lightning.

PROVINCIAL MAYORS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors of the boroughs in England and Wales:—

Aberavon—T. E. Jones	Leeds—Councillor Carbutt
Aberystwith—M. O. Roberts	Leicester—Councillor C. Stretton
Arundel—Ald. W. W. Mitchell	Leicester—C. S. Goode
Ashton-under-Lyne—G. H. Mellor, re-elected	Lichfield—Alderman John Bown
Banbury—P. Tanner, re-elected	Lincoln—Councillor Cottingham
Barnsley—Ald. J. S. Parkinson, 3rd time	Liverpool—Arthur B. Forwood
Barnstaple—C. S. Willsher, re-elected	Liskeard—S. Jenkin
Barrow-in-Furness—Alderman H. W. Schneider, re-elected	Llanidloes—H. Jones
Bath—Alderman Murch, re-elected	Llonth—W. Cooper
Batley—Councillor H. Brook	Louth—H. D. Simpson, re-elected
Beaumaris—Ald. Wynne Jones	Ludlow—Councillor Ernest Davies
Bedford—John Usher Taylor	Luton—J. Cumberland
Berwick—Alderman Darling	Macclesfield—J. W. White
Beverley—Alderman A. Crosskill	Manchester—Alderman Grunly
Bewdley—R. A. Pardoe	Maldon—William Humphreys
Bideford—Alderman Joyce	Middlesborough—Samuel A. Sadler
Birmingham—Councillor W. Kenrick	Monmouth—Joseph Coates
Blackburn—Ald. James Dickenson	Neath—R. W. Bartlett
Bodmin—E. Crabb	Newbury—Councillor C. S. Slocock
Bolton—Ald. James Greenhalgh	Newark—Becher Tidd Pratt
Bottle—Alderman Heintz	Newcastle (Staff.)—Ald. W. Mellard
Boston—James Thorns	Newcastle-on-Tyne—T. Robinson
Bradford—Briggs Priestly	Newport (Isle of Wight)—Ald. Pittis
Bridgewater—T. Collins	Newport (Monmouthshire)—J. Moses
Brighton—Alderman J. E. Mayall	Norwich—J. D. Smith
Bristol—Ald. Edwards, re-elected	Nottingham—William George Ward
Buckingham—T. Ridgway, re-elected	Oldham—Alderman Bolden
Burnley—Alderman W. Robinson	Oswestry—John Thomas
Bury—Mr. Duckworth, re-elected	Oxford—Alderman Cavell, 2nd time
Bury St. Edmund's—J. Watlington, 3rd time	Pembroke—J. P. Adams
Cambridge—T. H. Naylor, 2nd time	Penzance—Charles Campbell Ross
Canterbury—Captain T. Lambert	Perry—James Martin
Cardiff—Alderman Taylor	Peterborough—Dr. W. Paley
Carlisle—Samuel Jackson Binning	Plymouth—Joseph Willis
Carmarthen—T. Thomas	Poole—A. Balston, re-elected
Carnarvon—Councillor Pugh, re-elected	Portsmouth—William David King
Chester—Councillor W. Farish	Preston—Council John Satterthwaite
Chesterfield—Councillor Drabble	Reading—Councillor James Silver
Colchester—T. May	Reigate—Alderman Edward Lamber
Congleton—D. Bradwell, 3rd time	Retford—John Curtis
Conway—Alderman Ward	Ripon—Ald. Collinson, re-elected
Crewe—Ald. J. Atkinson, re-elected	Rochdale—Councillor Jas. Tweedale
Darlington—Theodore Fry	Rochester—G. Booth
Dartmouth—Sir H. Seale	Rotherham—J. C. Morgan
Denbigh—Alderman T. Gee	Ruthin—M. Louis
Derby—H. H. Benrose, re-elected	Ryde—Alderman Barrow, 4th time
Devonport—J. W. Ryder	Salford—Ald. Walsley, re-elected
Dewsbury—Alderman R. Greenwood	Salisbury—R. M. Wilson
Doncaster—R. C. Bentley, 3rd time	Scarborough—B. Smith
Dorchester—Dr. Aldridge	Sheffield—F. T. Mappin
Dover—Alderman Court	Shrewsbury—Ald. R. H. L. Burton
Droitwich—John Holyoake	South Molton—Council J. Galliford
Dudley—W. North	South Shields—Ald. J. Brodric Dale
Durham—E. Peel	Southampton—A. L. McCalmont
Evesham—G. H. Garrard	Stafford—John Averil
Exeter—H. D. Thomas	Stamford—H. T. Betts
Falmouth—T. Webber, 3rd time	Stratford-on-Avon—H. W. Newton
Faversham—L. Shrubsole, 2nd time	3rd time
Flint—Ald. R. Muspratt, re-elected	Stockton—Ald. Joseph Richardson
Gateshead—J. W. Robinson	St. Alban's—Dr. R. H. Prior
Gloucester—Alderman J. Murrell	St. Ives—Mr. Graze
Godalming—Alderman Yate	Stalybridge—T. Harrison
Godmanchester—Ald. Freshfield	Sunderland—Ald. S. Storey, re-elected
Gravesend—M. A. Troughton, J.P.	Swansea—Mr. Thomas
Guildford—Algernon Crooke	Tamworth—Norman Macfie
Halifax—Alderman S. T. Midgley	Taunton—Myers Jacobs
Hanley—Alderman Gilman	Tenby—Alderman Smith
Hartlepool—Ald. J. Groves, 4th time	Tewkesbury—J. T. Prosser
Harwich—W. Groom	Torrington—James Balsdon
Hastings—Alderman John Howell	Totnes—Alderman Roe, re-elected
Haverfordwest—W. Williams	Wakefield—Alderman W. H. Stewart
Hereford—W. Stillard	Wallingford—Alderman R. Deacon
Hertford—Dr. W. Warren	Walsall—Alderman W. Bayliss
Honiton—Alderman Knight	Warwick—Dr. John Tibbitts
Huddersfield—Alderman Woodhead	West Hartlepool—Alderman Groves
Hull—R. Waller	Welspool—S. Davies
Huntingdon—R. Brown	Weymouth—John Lulnie
Hythe—J. B. Mackesson, 5th time	Wigan—Alderman Walter Mayhew
Ipswich—C. H. Cowell	Wincchester—J. T. Clifton
Kidderminster—J. J. Harvey	Windsor—James Dwyer, re-elected
King's Lynn—W. Thompson*	Wisbeach—Council. C. Gane, re-elected
Lancaster—Abraham Seward	Wolverhampton—David Kendrick
Launceston—Dr. D. Thompson	Worcester—Francis Dingle
Leamington—Councillor W. Harding	Wrexham—Alderman J. C. Owen
	Wycombe—W. Phillips
	Yarmouth—C. Diver
	Yeovil—John Curtis
	York—Ald. W. Vary (Lord Mayor)

* At King's Lynn Mr. Alderman Smetham (C) was for the sixth time elected Mayor, but he refused to serve, and Mr. W. Thompson (Independent) was unanimously chosen in his stead.

At the election for Mayor of the borough of East Retford both parties in the council were equally divided, and the two aspirants to the office of chief magistrate, Mr. Alderman Jenkinson and Mr. Councillor Curtis, agreed to toss, the conditions being "best two out of three." Councillor Curtis won, and he was unanimously declared Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon having entered on his third year of office, the only instance on record since the granting of the municipal charter by Charles II., was presented yesterday week with a loving-cup, costing sixty guineas, subscribed by the members of the council.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, High Sheriff of Anglesey, who was perpetual Mayor of Conway until the borough adopted the Municipal Act, has presented the Town Council with a mayoral gold chain of office, and a badge set in pearls, rubies, and emeralds.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council yesterday week Mr. Thomas Jamieson Boyd, of the firm of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, publishers, was elected Lord Provost by a majority of twenty-four to thirteen.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Town Council of Glasgow yesterday week Baillie Collins, the principal of the well-known publishing firm of Collins and Sons, Glasgow and London, was unanimously elected Lord Provost of Glasgow. He has been for many years leader of the temperance party in Glasgow and the west of Scotland.

THE BLACKBURN MAYOR'S BADGE AND CHAIN.

These very handsome decorations of a Lancashire municipal dignity have been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, for Mr. Joseph Harrison, J.P., and D.L., of Galligraives Hall, who has presented them to the Corporation of Blackburn. The chain, 42 in. in length, which sustains the badge, is formed of massive square links, on the backs of which are engraved the names of the Mayors since the incorporation of the borough in 1851. In the centre of the chain are the full arms of her Majesty, richly enamelled in the proper heraldic colours, and on either side appear the arms of the Duchy of Lancaster and of Edward the Confessor. From the centre depends the badge, which consists of a shield with enamelled arms of the borough of Blackburn surmounted by the crest, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The Prince of Wales's plume, coronet, and motto, carved in gold, serve as a loop to the badge to attach it to the chain. The enamelled ribbon intertwining the wreaths bears the following legends:—"Eduardus Rex Confessor, Dominus manerii et villæ, A.D. 1050;" and "Hic Burgus incorporatus fuit, regnante Victoria, A.D. 1851," and the ribbon below the arms carries the very appropriate motto of the borough, "Arte et labore." Beautifully engraved on the back of the badge is the following commemorative inscription:—"A.D. 1876, and in the fortieth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, this badge and chain were presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the loyal Corporation of the ancient town of Blackburn, by Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Galligraives Hall, within Blackburn, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this county, for the use of the said Mayor for the time being, and in hearty thanks to Almighty God for the safe and happy return from India of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., on the 11th day of May, in the present year. God save the Queen."



M. GRÉVY, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The newly-returned Chamber of Deputies in France has re-elected its former President, M. Jules Grévy, by a majority of 299 votes against 159, which is one way of signifying that it is a continuation of the late Chamber, in spite of Marshal MacMahon's appeal to the suffrages of the nation. M. Jules Grévy is a firm, but sober and temperate, Liberal of proved ability and judgment, in whom both M. Thiers and M. Gambetta had agreed to put their confidence, and who is now regarded as the most eligible person to succeed Marshal MacMahon in the Presidency of the Republic. On Monday last, at the meeting of the Chamber, M. Jules Grévy took his seat as President of that Assembly, and shortly returned thanks for the confirmation of his election. A task of great responsibility was imposed upon him, and he would endeavour to fulfil it with firmness and moderation, as he was sure the Chamber would do theirs, taking example from the admirable calmness and prudence of the country in expressing its sovereign will. This brief speech was received with long-continued plaudits from three fourths of the benches, the Right remaining silent. After some formal notices, the great Parliamentary struggle began. The brother of the President, M. Albert Grévy, mounted the tribune to commence that uncompromising assault upon the Government of May 16 which the Left has matured in private committee, and the secret of which has been so well kept that the Ministers had no idea of the form in which it would be made. The speaker, very like his brother, the President, but much younger, has a good voice, with a dignified manner, equal to the occasion, and in most impressive tones he read what in reality is a bill of indictment against the Ministers. He moved the following resolution:—"Considering that the elections of Oct. 14 and 28 were carried on in a manner which imposes exceptional duties on the Chamber in order to protect universal



BADGE AND CHAIN FOR THE MAYOR OF BLACKBURN.

suffrage, from which it issues; considering that during five months the law was systematically violated, and that every species of illegality was crowned by the scandal of official candidatures, and acts of pressure which revolted the public conscience—the Chamber therefore resolves, and it is hereby decreed, that a committee of thirty members elected in the bureaux shall be charged to institute an inquiry into all the acts of pressure since May 15. It will be invested with the fullest powers, will have a right to call for the papers relating to every election, and to propose such comminatory measures as it may deem fit." In a short but most effective speech supporting the resolutions, M. Albert Grévy said it was necessary that all the criminal acts of those who for five months had been in open rebellion against the country should be collected, so that right might be done upon them. The criminals were the agents of those Ministers who yet stuck to their places. Those Ministers had treated France as a conquered province. The hour had now come for them to be brought to account. The country must be restored to its proper position of master against rebellious servants. The country had done its duty, and it was now for its representatives to do theirs. This speech was greeted with vehement applause. The President of the Ministry, the Duc de Broglie, with manifest anger and vexation, affected to brave out the accusation. With much indignant gesticulation, he declared that the Government was more anxious than anybody for full inquiry, and he desired that it might be rapidly concluded. Only he would perhaps wish for more impartial judges than he was likely to get then. Travelling out of the record, he used a *tu quoque* argument from the pressure on the constituencies which M. Gambetta attempted to exercise at Bordeaux seven years ago. He would hereafter discuss the strange theory of those who pretended that two of the powers instituted by the Constitution were bound immediately to give way to the



third. The Chamber retired to its bureau to elect the committee, which met immediately, and drew up a report adopting Albert Grévy's resolutions. The debate upon this report has continued from day to day this week. M. Léon Renault, on Tuesday, delivered a powerful speech against the Ministry. On Wednesday the chief speaker was M. de Fourtou, the Minister of Justice, who denounced the part played by the Opposition during the recent elections, and showed that during the revolution of 1848, and under the Empire, the French had admitted the principle of official candidatures. He reminded the Opposition also that the Constitution was a compromise, and defended the action of the Government in removing its effects. After some personal explanations, M. Jules Ferry made an animated speech in reply to the Minister. He contended that the Republic was menaced, inasmuch as the Republican Deputies had been excluded from the official candidatures. When the debate was again adjourned, it was expected that the Duc de Broglie would speak on Thursday, and that M. Gambetta would answer him. It was uncertain whether M. Rouher would take part in the debate. The position of M. Jules Grévy, in presiding officially, as we now see, over a legislative assembly invited to proceed with the impeachment of the Executive Government, is one of the utmost gravity; but he is reputed to be fully equal to it. His own expressed desire is that Marshal MacMahon should summon a Liberal Ministry and should remain President of the Republic till 1880.

Our Portrait of M. Jules Grévy is from a photograph by Franck, of the Rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE WAR.

There is not much news of importance from the seat of war, either in Bulgaria or Armenia, during the past week. The Russians have completed their circle of military positions all round Osman Pasha's defensive fortified camp at Plevna. Their victories on the upper stream of the Vid, above that town, and their capture of Gorny Dubnik, Telis, and Dolny Dubnik, from the 24th ult. to the 1st inst., have closed the western road to supplies coming from Orkhanieh and Sophia. We give two illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist with the Russian division operating in that direction, which relate to the battle of the 24th ult. at Dolny Dubnik. That victory was dearly purchased by the Russian army. The glory of the day belonged to the infantry Guards, who suffered, however, terrible losses. Of the four regiments forming the second division, commanded by Count Paul Schouvaloff, a brother of the Ambassador, nearly sixty officers were either wounded or killed. The Pavlovsk and the Finnish Guards had each to bemoan a loss of eighteen officers. Of the Guard Chasseurs, leading the first attack, seven officers were killed and eighteen wounded. The whole loss amounts to 2500 men and nearly one hundred officers, whilst about 7000 Turks, with their commander, Ahmed Hifzi Pasha, were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The greater part of the Russian nobility are placed in mourning by the sacrifice made in storming the Turkish positions. On the 28th or 29th ult. the Turkish force entrenched at Telis surrendered after a cannonade of two hours. Between 4000 and 5000 prisoners were taken, making a loss of 10,000 men for the Turks on the Sofia road during the past five days. The Russian loss on that day at Telis was only sixteen men killed and wounded, whereas they lost over 1000 at the same place five days before. The easy surrender of this force is somewhat suggestive of a state of demoralisation among part, at least, of the Turkish forces. Osman Pasha is believed to have 50,000 good troops in Plevna, and there are 25,000 men of all sorts at Orkhanieh under the command of Mahomet Ali Pasha, who has superseded Chevket Pasha.

The Pasha captured at Gorny Dubnik declares there are four months' supplies in Plevna, but no one believes this statement; and, according to all present appearances, it is probable that the fate of Osman Pasha's army will be decided within the next fortnight. The citadel of Plevna is on a rocky height north-west of the town, rising 700 ft. above the valley, and crowned with four strong earthworks. It speaks volumes for the tenacity of the Moslem soldier that he has held the trenches around Plevna for fifty-two days with shells liable to burst around him at every moment, and scarcely answering with his own guns. There is no more difficult thing for a soldier to endure than sitting still and being fired at without replying, and the Turks have certainly stood this test admirably.

It was lately announced that the headquarters of the Emperor and of the Grand Duke Nicholas have been shifted from Gorny Studen to Poradim, in the immediate vicinity of the batteries that have been prepared to bombard the Ottoman redoubts on the hills above Gravitz and the valleys below Radichevo. The sketches which fill one page of this Number represent a view of the Russian bombardment of Plevna; on the 25th ult., a train of forage-waggons, with camp followers mounted upon the hay or corn, stopping for a look at the bombardment; and Prince Charles of Roumania, with his escort or guard of honour, going to visit the Imperial headquarters at Poradim. One of the illustrations in our Supplement shows the interior of the most advanced Russian earthworks, held by troops of the Fourth Division, with the *Times*' Correspondent, Mr. R. Coningsby, and Mr. Irving Montagu, our Special Artist, standing there among the soldiers, two of whom are wounded; the officer in command is leaning on the breastwork, inspecting with his field-glass the Turkish positions.

There is no news of the Turkish army on the Lom. From the slopes of the Balkans east of Tirnova a Russian report comes that on Friday a Turkish force, consisting of from 3000 to 4000 men, with some mountain guns, attacked the positions held by the Sowsky infantry regiment at Marian, beyond Elena, but was repulsed with great loss after three hours' fighting. The Turks left about one hundred dead and many wounded on the field. The Russian loss was insignificant.

It is said that Suleiman Pasha has been recalled from his command of the army on the Lom, in order to take charge of a new army to be formed in Roumelia for the defence of Adrianople. His rivals, as hitherto considered, Raouf Pasha and Mahomet Ali Pasha, are now both employed—the one in the Shipka Pass, the other at Orkhanieh, in supporting the resistance still made in Bulgaria to the Russian invasion. We give a portrait of Raouf Pasha; and our Special Artist in the Shipka Pass, Mr. J. Bell, has sent us a number of sketches on the Turkish side.

The distribution of charitable relief, by the agents of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, to a large number of destitute women and children at Shumla, is the subject of an illustration. We can identify the several persons who appear seated at the table, and on the divan close to the wall, at the left-hand side of our Engraving. The Cadi, or Mohammedan local magistrate, wearing a turban and loose gown, sits with his hands in his lap; at his right hand sits the president of the Medjliss, or municipal council, with a pen and a book, to record the proceedings. Two English gentlemen, Captain Sygne and Colonel Inglis, are seated close to the window. At the corner of the table sits another European, bareheaded, with an eye-glass at his right eye, and wearing a courier's bag suspended by a strap over his shoulder. This is M.

Jourdan, the *Daily Telegraph* Special Commissioner for the distribution of the fund there. It is stated in the official report that large quantities of made-up clothing, for which money was advanced by Mr. Layard, have been received; and, as soon as the arrangements in the store-office are complete, they will be issued to various districts, the chief demand at present being for clothing. A hospital and soup-kitchen has been opened at Tchamlaja, a suburb of Scutari, on the Asiatic side, opposite Constantinople. This hospital is under Mr. Layard's immediate supervision; but can, if successful, be imitated elsewhere. A special agent is about to proceed to Orkhanieh, Tatar Bazardjik, Philippopolis, and Adrianople to ascertain the number of fugitives at each place. He will also inquire into the different systems of relief adopted by the several committees, and where no organisation exists, as at Orkhanieh and Tatar Bazardjik, he will establish a centre of relief. From his report, it is hoped that some idea can be formed of the extent of relief required, and the probable amount that the necessities of the winter months will demand. A large consignment (over £100 worth) of warm goods for clothing, with needles and thread, has been sent to Eski Zagra, to enable the poor refugees in the district of Kesaniik, mentioned in Colonel Blunt's letter, to clothe themselves.

The scene of campaigning experience which is delineated in the large Engraving presented this week for our Extra Supplement was sketched a few weeks since by Mr. Melton Prior, lately our Special Artist with the Turkish army on the Lom. It represents a portion of that force in the act of shifting its position from Sinankeui to Kaceljevo, places to be remembered for the battles fought there in August and September, of which Mr. Prior furnished sundry sketches to this Journal. The weather at that time was very bad, with many days' heavy rain, like that shown in the present sketch; the roads were so deep in mud that the horses could not draw the guns at all, and they had to be unharnessed, and the guns dragged by large numbers of soldiery. It is a most uncomfortable scene; but the figures, their faces and gestures, as well as their uniforms, cloaks, and other dress, are characteristic, and accurately drawn from the life. The man with the bugle, on the rising ground to the left, is sounding a signal for the troops to hurry up. In the middle background is a well, furnished with one of those curious tall levers, and long rope to raise bucket, which are common throughout the Danubian provinces.

The figure of a Turkish outpost man, in the Engraving on our front page, is a Bashi-Bazouk, or irregular fighting man, from some part of Asiatic Turkey. Our recent news of the war in Armenia does not appear so decisive as was expected a fortnight ago. Mukhtar Pasha has not surrendered or abandoned the city of Erzeroum, though he suffered more than one severe defeat in his forced retreat thither, and his army was terribly cut up, on the 4th inst., when driven from the Deve Boyun heights, six miles from Erzeroum, by Generals Heimann and Tergukasoff. A Russian attack on the 9th (yesterday week) seems to have failed, and cost the Russians six hundred men. The renewed bombardment of Kars, also, by General Loris Melikoff and General Lazareff, does not appear likely to prove more successful than on former occasions.

The Montenegrins have captured Antivari, and laid siege to Podgoritza.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Last Saturday the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of its bureaux. M. Jules Grévy was chosen President by an overwhelming majority; and MM. Lepère, Rameau, and Bethmont, of the Left, and MM. Dufort and Civrac, of the Right, were chosen vice-presidents. M. de Civrac, being a Legitimist, was only elected on a second ballot, the Left declining to vote for him simultaneously with his colleagues, in order that he might not, by the joint suffrages of both sides, get a higher number than the rest of the bureau.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday took the first step in the performance of a grave duty. In the midst of profound silence, while every bench in the Assembly was crowded with occupants, M. Albert Grévy, the brother of its President, mounted the tribune and proposed a Resolution for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report upon the means employed in the late elections to distort the expression of the national will. Some particulars of the proceedings of the Chamber on this day and on subsequent days will be found at page 468.

The death of the Marquis de Franchieu, Legitimist member of the Senate, is announced.

According to the Census taken in 1876, the population of France was 36,905,788, an increase since 1872 of 802,867.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella left Madrid for Paris on Tuesday. Her three daughters remain with the Princess of the Asturias.

The Minister of Finance has completed a contract for an advance of one million and a quarter sterling from Spanish bankers, at 9 per cent interest, receiving half in cash and half in coupons falling due in January.

A Royal decree subjects the Basque Provinces to the same direct taxes as the rest of Spain.

ITALY.

Some Ministerial changes are reported from Rome. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works, has tendered his resignation; and Signor Depretis, the President of the Council, takes charge of the department provisionally. Signor Ronchetti, Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, and the Under-Secretary of Finance have also resigned.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope has improved in health, and that he gave several audiences on Tuesday. Pilgrims are again arriving in that city.

Intelligence has reached the Royal Italian Geographical Society that the Marquis Antinori, heading the Italian expedition of discovery in Africa, is dead; and that Chiarini, his fellow-traveller, is a prisoner in Abyssinia.

PORTUGAL.

The King and the Royal family have returned to Lisbon from Oporto. They were cheered by the people at the different stations.

The bridge over the Douro has given great satisfaction. It is considered one of the finest specimens of engineering in Europe.

A public subscription has been proposed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the historian Herculano.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Lisbon states that the yield of oil, wine, and fruit throughout Portugal is scanty.

DENMARK.

After eleven hours' debate, the Rigsdag has agreed to an understanding with the Government upon the question of provisionally sanctioning the Budget.

A Ministerial order has been published annulling the order of Feb. 10 enacting measures for preventing the introduction of the cattle plague from Great Britain. The prohibition concerning the importation of live cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs remains, however, in force until further notice.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King in person. His Majesty said that Belgium, faithful to her pacific rôle, continues to entertain most amicable relations with all the Powers. The last Census proves that in ten years the increase of population has been 508,000. The number of legislators must therefore be augmented by five senators and ten representatives. The provincial and communal representation must also be increased accordingly. The law for the prevention of electoral frauds will be completed, and unity of electoral legislation established. Public instruction is in a prosperous condition, and sufficient provision for the teaching body of all degrees has been made. The situation of agriculture is satisfactory; and the invasion of the cattle plague has been prevented. Notwithstanding the commercial crisis, Belgian commerce has not declined, and the activity of the ports has increased. Belgian industry will take a part worthy of it at the Paris Exhibition. Belgian art sustains its old reputation. The Civic Guards and the Army answer to the confidence of the country. A bill relative to the organisation of the Civic Guards will be presented this Session. The product of the sale of military lands will be employed in the construction of two forts on the left bank of the Nethe, to secure the defence of the Antwerp roads. Credits for artillery will be demanded. The public revenues, with the exception of the railways, will realise the expectations formed. In the last six years 350,000,000f. have been spent on works of public utility. The execution of new maritime works at Antwerp, commenced on the river Meuse, will soon render it navigable through the whole of Belgian territory. The construction of railways is progressing, notwithstanding the regrettable financial disasters. Belgium will join the other Governments in the question of the simplification of railway tariffs. Postal legislation will be put in harmony with the principles of the postal union. Maritime legislation is to be revised, and a law will be presented regulating responsibility in questions of transport. In questions on which men's minds are divided (his Majesty said) the principles and ideas uniting all should not be forgotten—the love of national autonomy and attachment to constitutional liberties. In two years the fiftieth anniversary of national independence would be celebrated; then the great things accomplished in half a century would be commemorated, and, as to-day, God would be thanked for having always protected their dear fatherland.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna that the Emperor has ordered his portrait to be painted as a present to Sir A. Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet passed on the 8th inst., by 210 against 109 votes, the motion to adopt the bill for the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian National Bank as a basis for the subsequent debate on the subject.

In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Government introduced a bill for ratifying the postal contract with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, the general customs tariff, and a bill imposing a consumption tax upon mineral oils. On Tuesday the general debate upon the bills for the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian national bank was begun. The majority of the committee, represented by its reporter, Dr. Giskra, proposed the adoption of the draught proposed by the committee, and that with regard to the bill for the settlement of the debt of 80,000,000 florins which the State owes to the National Bank of Austria the House should pass to the order of the day. On the other hand, Herr Schaup, reporter of the minority of the committee, proposed an adjournment of the discussion until the remaining bills in reference to the Austro-Hungarian compromise should have been submitted to the House. Forty members signified their intention to address the Chamber upon the subject.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies proceeded on Wednesday to the election of its bureaux. M. Augerines, who was President during the last Session, was re-elected President. Perfect agreement prevails among the members of the Cabinet.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram states that a caucus of Republican senators has been held, at which opinions were exchanged showing that the majority were not in accord with the policy of President Hayes in regard to the South and the Civil Service; but there was less than a majority disposed to raise a formal issue with the President on any point.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favour of the President's nomination of Mr. John Welsh, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Great Britain; and of Mr. Stevens as Minister to Sweden. Mr. Henry S. Sanford has been nominated to Belgium.

The House of Representatives has passed the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the strength of the military forces of the United States at 20,000 men. The bill provides for stationing four full cavalry regiments on the Rio Grande. The House has also passed the Deficiency Bill, the major portion of the grants it provides being for the navy.

Over two hundred leading public men—bankers, railway presidents, and prominent citizens of New England and the middle Southern States—on the 19th inst. gave a complimentary banquet, at Delmonico's, New York, to Mr. J. S. Morgan, of London. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden presided, making an address, in very complimentary terms, to Mr. Morgan. Among the guests were Mr. John Welsh, the new American Minister to England; the British Consul-General at New York, Mr. Archibald; and Mr. F. R. Plunkett, British Chargé-d'Affaires at Washington. The occasion of the banquet was a welcome to Mr. Morgan, after twenty-five years' absence from the United States.

A motion for a new trial in the suit of the Emma Mining Company against Messrs. Park, Baxter, and Others to recover 5,000,000 dols., the price of sale of the mine to the London stockholders, was made on Wednesday in the United States Court.

Owing to the prevalence of the cattle plague, the Government has prohibited the importation of hides and cattle from Europe after Dec. 1 next without a consular certificate of non-infection.

A party of Mexicans have entered Texas and attacked a body of Indians belonging to the "reservation" in the United States who had committed depredations in Mexico. They killed six Indians and recovered stock which had been stolen.

INDIA.

From the weekly telegram of the Viceroy of India respecting the famine we learn that the number of persons receiving relief continues to decrease.

The *Times* of India hears that there will be an installation at Government House, Calcutta, of the new Grand Crosses and Grand Commanders of Knights of the Orders of the Star of India and the Bath on Jan. 1. The ceremonies will not be on a large scale, and native chiefs attending the Chapter will only bring a few followers each.

The Secretary of State for India has ordered the adoption of a complete system of drainage for the city of Madras.

General Kennedy has given an emphatic opinion against the advisability or possibility of the construction of the Madras harbour, and the scheme is to be abandoned.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram of Australian news dated Sydney, Sept. 29, received by way of Brindisi, states that after the unsuccessful attempts of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Stephen Brown to form a Ministry in New South Wales, the Governor decided to dissolve Parliament whether supply were obtained or not. The Robertson Ministry, whose resignation was accepted upon condition of another Government being formed, remain in power, and intend to ask the House to pass an Appropriation Bill, or two months' supply, before the dissolution.

A despatch from Melbourne, dated Oct. 4, says that active preparations are being made for a thorough representation of the colony at the Paris Exhibition. It is contemplated to hold an international exhibition at Melbourne, to which the Prince of Wales will be formally invited.

Sir William Jervois had arrived at Adelaide, and was sworn in on Oct. 2. The crop prospects are said to be splendid in South Australia.

The Turkish Government have exiled the Messrs. Geshoff to Asia Minor.

The gorilla recently exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium died at Berlin on Tuesday.

The Queen Dowager Amelia of Saxony, died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-six. She was the twin sister of the late Queen Elizabeth of Prussia.

Her Majesty, by Order in Council, has approved of one Vice-Admiralty Court being established for the Leeward Islands, instead of maintaining the several now existing.

The prospectus of a new Five per Cent Russian Loan has been issued. The amount is £15,000,000, the price of issue 76s, and the loan is to be redeemed at par within thirty-seven years by annual drawings.

Lin Ta-Jen, the late Assistant Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James's, left London on Tuesday morning for Berlin, to which Court he has just been accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The new iron Clyde-built ship *Stirlingshire*, 1187 tons, sailed from the tail of the bank, Greenock, on the 8th inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland. She takes out 130 single men, 109 single women, 74 married people, 55 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants.

Messrs. Coutts and Co. have forwarded to Constantinople, on behalf of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a further sum of £2000, making £14,000 sent in cash, besides numerous stores.—The Stafford-House Committee has sent £2000 to Mr. Barrington Kennett for the further relief of the suffering wounded in Asia Minor.

The Queen has approved of Mr. C. Tennant Jones as Consul at Port Elizabeth, with jurisdiction over the eastern part of Cape Colony, for the King of the Netherlands; of Mr. Carlos Jounis as Consul at Mahe, Seychelles Islands, for the King of Portugal and the Algarves; and of Mr. Robert H. Knox as Consul at Hamilton, Canada, for the United States of America.

The West India mail-steamers *Don*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday, brings news of a terrific hurricane that passed over Curaçao, causing a loss of nineteen lives and damage to property estimated at 3,500,000 guilders. A tidal disturbance was experienced at Esmeralda, west coast of Colombia, on the 11th ult. A similar phenomenon occurred at Port Buenaventura, with a shock of earthquake, at the same time.

The Pacific mail has brought particulars of an attempt made by Felix Pajés, a Roman Catholic priest, to assassinate General Barrios, the President of Guatemala. Finding Barrios in a room alone and unarmed, Pajés drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot missed, and before he could fire again Barrios sprang at him, and a struggle ensued, during which the President's servant entered the room, seized the revolver, and shot the priest dead.

The *Daily News* Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the Khedive has offered the Governorship of Darfur to Captain Burton, the British Consul at Trieste. The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria reports that the Khedive is sending Captain Burton to continue his explorations for gold in the land of Midian.—Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, one of the two members of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has accepted the post of Controller of the Daira of the Khedive. Mr. Money was five years President of the Bank of Bengal.

The silver medal of the first class for gallant conduct in saving life at sea was presented at the Custom House, Jersey, on the 9th inst., to Captain John Allen, by Colonel Dalzell, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of the island. While on a voyage from Corunna to Portsmouth in the schooner *Queen*, the vessel was wrecked on the rocks a mile and a half from shore, near Cape Ushant. In spite of a heavy sea, Captain Allen swam ashore and got assistance, by which the whole of the crew were saved, and also his wife, who was on board, but not before the vessel had broken up and all had been carried on to a ledge of rocks, much bruised and injured.

Dr. George Macdonald, the author of many novels and poems, has been awarded £100 a year on the Civil List.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund held on Monday at the Mansion House, it was reported that the fund amounted to £461,000, of which £445,000 had been already remitted to India. A telegram from the Madras Committee was read, which stated that in all £680,000 had been received from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and the non-distressed portions of India, and this would enable the committee to meet all probable demands. The committee remitted a further sum of £20,000 to India; ordered the vote of thanks accorded on the last occasion to the late Lord Mayor to be emblazoned and presented to him; and made arrangements for the auditing of the fund by Messrs. Turquand, Young, and Co., accountants. The Earl of Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, congratulates his Lordship on the complete success of the subscriptions in aid of the famine in India, and states that he has heard from many quarters of the value of the aid thus given, and of the excellent effect that has been produced in India by this substantial proof of our sympathy with our distressed fellow-subjects in that country.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel to consider the question of pressing upon the Indian Government the necessity of establishing a more extensive system of irrigation. Lieutenant-General Sir A. Cotton, who presided, unfolded a scheme which he believed would economically effect the desired object. He said a Royal Commission on the subject was imperatively required. It was resolved to ask the co-operation of several learned societies especially interested in Indian affairs.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Robert, to be Incumbent of Christ Church, Eastbourne.
Beckett, John; Vicar of Forsbrook St. Peter, Staffordshire.
Burd, Frederick, Vicar of Cressage; Vicar of Neen Savage.
Connor, G. H.; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
Gardner, George Edward; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Heworth.
Gore, Canon; Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
Graham, G. H.; Curate of Kempsey.
Greive, William Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Regent-street.
Heaton, F. A.; Curate of Malpas; Curate of Rayleigh.
Irwin, John J.; Vicar of Thornton-with-Allerthorpe.
McArthur, Charles; Curate of Colehill.
McNelle, E. H.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
Robinson, J. C.; Rector of St. Margaret's with St. Peter-le-Willows, York.
Richardson, William James; Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon.
Smith, Thomas, Curate of Bolton Percy; Vicar of St. Helen's, York.
Studdy Studdy, A. F.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Barrowford, near Preston.
Theobald, Frederick, Vicar of Drayton; Vicar of Stevenston, Berks.
Turner, Richard S.; Rector of Bolas Magna, near Wellington, Shropshire.
Tryon, Arthur W.; Curate of Grantham.
White, George Cosby; Vicar of Newland.—*Guardian*.

Lord Beaconsfield has appointed Archdeacon Trollope Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Earle Olivant, M.A., of the Inner Temple, has been appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff Chancellor of the diocese.

A memorial window to Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Matilda Maxwell will be unveiled in Pollokshaw parish church to-morrow (Sunday). The window is the gift of Dean Stanley and Sir William Stirling Maxwell.

The Rev. C. P. Peach, of Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, was on Wednesday elected proctor in the Northern Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the room of the late Rev. C. Bailey.

Mr. Marten, M.P., addressing a meeting at Cambridge on the relations of the Church of England to the working classes, advocated the providing of free and open churches, and that the churches should be opened early in the morning and remain open all day.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company carried on their revision to the end of the first chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has reopened the parish church of Bruton, which has been thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. R. H. Carpenter. The total cost of the work has been about £4500. After service a testimonial, consisting of silver plate to the value of £250, was presented to Mr. T. O. Bennett, jun., who had taken great interest in the restoration.

The Bishop of Chester, at his triennial visitation at Liverpool on Tuesday, alluded to the proposed erection of a see there, and said that his consent was conditional upon there being no diversion of existing ecclesiastical endowments from the purposes to which they were now devoted. He thought no smaller sum than £4000 a year should be the income of the new Bishop.

A public meeting, convened by the Vicar of Halifax and the churchwardens, was held in Halifax on Monday—the Bishop of Ripon in the chair—when a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the efforts being made to restore the parish church. It was stated that the cost of the proposed renovation was estimated at £10,000, of which sum more than half has been promised in subscriptions.

A memorial of Charlotte Prescott, who died last year at Mentone, sister of the Vicar of the parish, has been placed, through the kindness of a friend, in the Church of St. Leonard, Priors Marston, Warwickshire. It consists of the porch and south-west windows, filled with painted glass representing various Scriptural subjects, by Lavers and Barraud; and also of one of the new hearse biers which was exhibited lately at the Croydon Congress by Mr. Lyne.

On All Saints' Day the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated a new church at Peak Forest, built by the Duke of Devonshire, to replace the old church, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, which had fallen into a dilapidated condition. It is from designs of Mr. Henry Cockbain. On the north side of the chancel is the Needham chapel, built by Mr. Needham, of Rushop, the representative of a family of benefactors to the former church. The reredos, which is the gift of Mr. Needham, and is of Hollington stone, with marble shafts, is enriched with emblematic floral carvings and relieved with gold and colour. The clock, striking hours and half hours, is the gift of Lord George Cavendish. The church provides accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

Lord Leconfield has published in the *Sussex Express* the following explanation:—"It is reported that I have given a sum of £10,000 towards the Irish Church funds, and that I had now further supplemented that donation by a sum of £15,000. This is inaccurate, and is not the only inaccurate report that has appeared on this subject. The Irish Church Commissioners, under the powers conferred upon them by the Irish Church Act, awarded me a sum of about £20,000, as compensation for the loss of patronage of several livings I sustained under that Act. This sum I divided, partly among the parishes in which I held property, for Church purposes; and the remainder I gave to the diocesan funds of the two dioceses of Clare and Limerick. The portion allotted to the parishes and dioceses of Clare was about £15,000. This was carried out some two years ago, and is the only contribution that I have given towards the funds of the Irish Church."

At the meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Synod, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, the Bishop of St. Andrew's presiding, it was agreed to express to the Convocation of the Provinces of Canterbury and York the thanks of the Synod for the brotherly sympathy and consideration shown to the Church in Scotland by passing resolutions in regard to the proceedings of Bishop Beckles.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The University Commissioners, after sitting nearly three weeks at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, and taking the evidence of the leading officers and members of the University, have concluded their duties for the present, but it is understood they will shortly resume their inquiries in town. The Commissioners, in addition to taking evidence, have made a personal inspection of the various University buildings. It is stated they will sit again at Oxford after Christmas.

The matriculation for the Michaelmas Term at Cambridge was held yesterday week in the Senate House. The number of students who subscribed their names in the University books was 680, the largest entry ever recorded, showing an increase of 21 as compared with the entries in the Michaelmas Term of 1876. Not a single fellow commoner matriculated; the pensioners were 599, there were 43 sizars, and 38 non-collegiate

students. The totals from each college are as follow:—King's, 17; Trinity, 162; St. John's, 91; St. Peter's, 11; Clare, 25; Pembroke, 45; Caius, 39; Trinity Hall, 45; Corpus, 32; Queen's, 13; St. Catharine's, 12; Jesus, 62; Christ's, 26; Magdalene, 17; Emmanuel, 20; Sidney, 14; Downing, 11; making a total, including the non-collegiate students, of 680.

A requisition for an extraordinary meeting of Convocation to consider the reform of the London in connection with the proposed new charter has been forwarded to the Chairman of Convocation, Dr. Storrar. It has received the signature of sixty-eight members of Convocation.

The Warden and Senate at Durham have elected Mr. H. J. R. Marston, B.A., Hatfield Hall, to the vacant fellowship. Mr. Marston was educated at the College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester. He was elected Newby Scholar, 1875; and University Classical Scholar, 1875; and obtained a First Class in Classics at the Final Examination for B.A., Michaelmas Term, 1876. Mr. Marston is Second Master in the Worcester College for the Blind.

Lord Hartington has been chosen Rector at Edinburgh, defeating the Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) by 932 to 684. There is now wanting only £1000 in order to endow the Celtic Chair in this University with a salary of £500 a year, and Professor Blackie hopes to have the chair formally instituted by this time next year.

The polling for Lord Rector of Glasgow took place on Thursday forenoon. The result was declared at one o'clock as follows:—Mr. Gladstone, 1153; Sir Stafford Northcote, 609. Mr. Gladstone has a majority in every "nation," and is therefore returned.

The sum of £600, being the amount of the surplus arising from the Eisteddfod, has been applied as a contribution to the funds of the University College of Wales.

A purse of 400 guineas and a timepiece has been presented to the Rev. F. Calder, head-master of Chesterfield Grammar School, in recognition of his services during the period of thirty years. Mrs. Calder has been presented with a silver tea and coffee service.

A meeting was held at Shrewsbury on the 7th inst. in support of a movement for establishing a Church of England public boarding school at Ellesmere, Salop, for the sons of farmers, tradesmen, citizens, artisans, and other persons of small means in the Midland Counties, in connection with St. Nicholas College, Lancing, and under the direction of the Provost and Fellows of Denstone. Lord Bradford presided, and among the speakers were the Bishops of Lichfield and Hereford, Lord Powis, Sir T. Percival Heywood, and Archdeacon Allen. The school will be built upon the site given by Lord Brownlow, at an estimated cost of £50,000, of which about £12,000 has been subscribed. Besides giving the site, Lord Brownlow has subscribed £1000 towards the building fund. The school will be conducted upon the system introduced by Canon Woodward in Sussex in 1848. The meeting was largely attended, and resolutions in favour of establishing the school were carried unanimously.

The presentation of prizes to the permanent staff of the Royal London Militia took place on Monday in the officers' mess-room. Lady Rose on this, as on former occasions, undertook the office of distributing the prizes to the successful winners. Captain and Adjutant Savory, prior to the presentation, read certain statistics relative to the shooting both of the regiment and the permanent staff, showing that for the year 1875 and 1876 they were at the head of the list; and Colonel Sir William Armstrong Rose congratulated the staff on the excellence of their shooting, and paid a tribute of praise to Captain Savory, Quartermaster Birdkin, Sergeant-Major W. Clarke, and Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. W. Grainge, and the staff generally, for their exertion in producing this satisfactory result. Lady Rose then distributed the prizes.

The prizes won by the members of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade (5th L. R. V.) were presented on Monday evening at St. George's Hall. More than 350 ladies and gentlemen in evening dress were seated on a large two-sided platform, which had been erected on the orchestra; the galleries were crowded with friends of the corps; and seats placed longitudinally on either side of the body of the hall were occupied with more civilian spectators. The regiment arrived shortly after eight o'clock, and was massed in quarter-column in the grand area. On Major-General Robertson appearing on the platform, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, he was received with a general salute, the corps presenting arms. At the invitation of the gallant commander, Major-General Robertson, Colonel Blair, Major Barnard, and the chairman walked round the hall and inspected the battalion, the fine soldier-like bearing of the officers and men eliciting their marked commendation. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. S. Gladstone (son of the late Colonel Adam Gladstone, who raised the regiment). To this young gentleman was entrusted the honour of presenting the prizes. Addresses were given by Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, the chairman, Major-General Robertson, and Mr. Robert Gladstone.

Mr. Alderman Owden, the new Lord Mayor, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster on the 9th inst., with the usual escort, the procession upon this occasion combining some novel features, which, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, attracted large multitudes into the thoroughfares through which it passed. The novelties of the procession comprised a pair of dromedaries and a pair of elephants, each animal being ridden by persons intended to represent natives of African countries; an ornamental car carrying a full-size model of Cleopatra's Needle, supported by an appropriate emblem of Egypt; and, lastly, an elaborate ornamental tableau car, drawn by ten horses, crowded with representative personages. On the summit of this car, which was 27 ft. in height, was a female to represent Peace and Plenty; while below were stationed other persons representing "Britannia," "Father Thames," and further allegorical individuals, together with groups emblematic of the colonies, agriculture, and the four quarters of the globe. After the new chief magistrate had been presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, the civic pageant returned by way of the Thames Embankment.—Lord Beaconsfield, speaking at the Guildhall banquet in the evening, alluded to the famine in India, and, having paid a warm tribute to the energy which had been shown by the Viceroy in dealing with the calamity, passed on to refer to the war. He held that Turkey had manifested a spirit in resisting invasion which placed that country amongst the great sovereignties of Europe, and entitled her to the maintenance of her independence. He alluded to the hope which the English Government had in regard to the future of that country; and, going on to touch upon domestic events, saw no cause for despondency. Criticising some recent observations of the Marquis of Hartington, the noble Earl argued that it was better for an Administration to endeavour to secure the comfort and the welfare of all classes than to harass and annoy them.



1. River Vid.

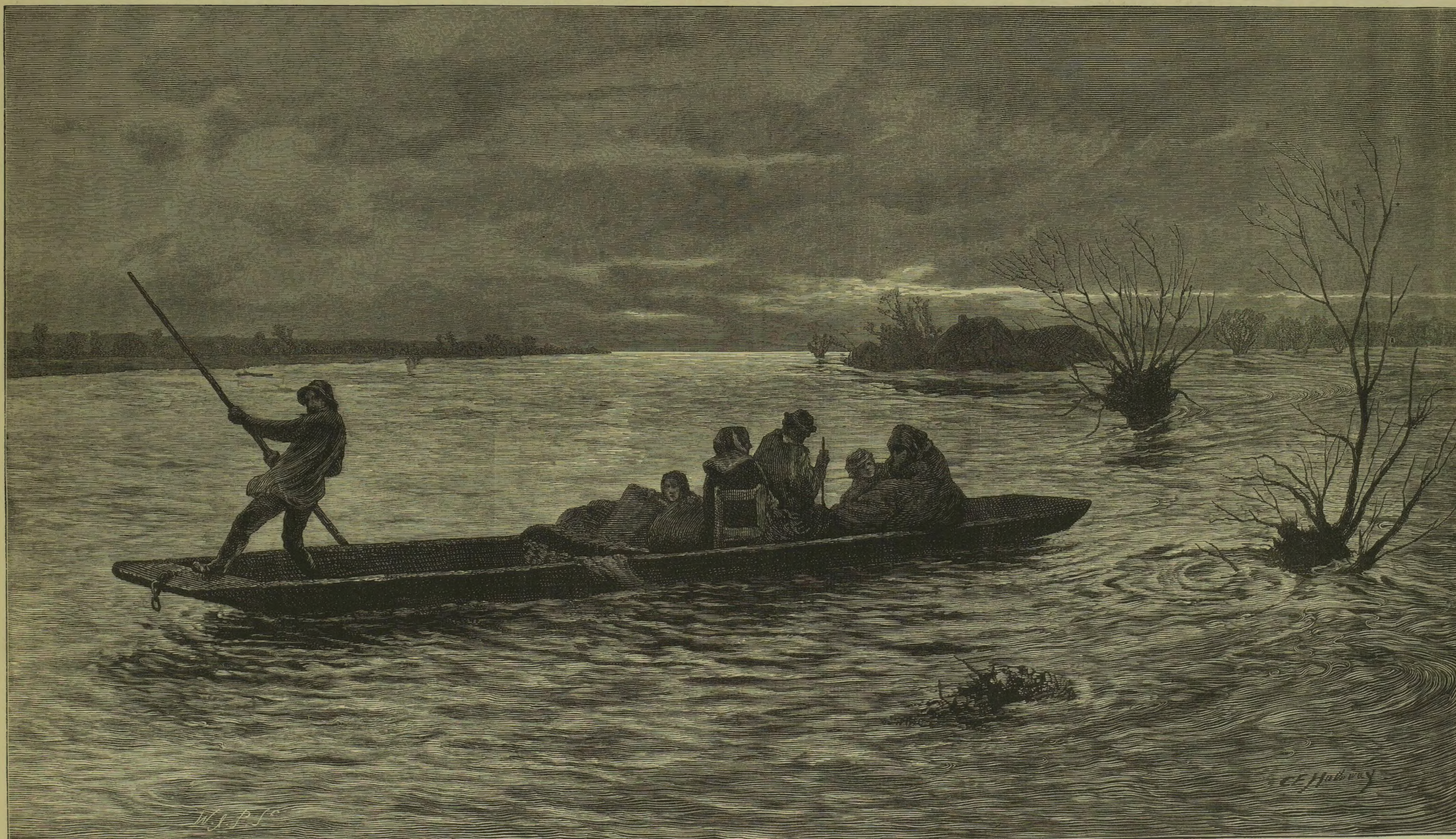
2, 2. Advanced Russian Lines.

3, 3. Turkish Lines.

4. Turkish Artillery.

5. Village of Dubnik.

THE WAR: BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK, OCTOBER 24.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



"HOMELESS." FROM THE PICTURE BY C. E. HOLLOWAY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The High Court of Chancery resembles in one of its aspects a Nasmyth's steam-hammer, which, with exquisitely graduated force, will crush an enormous bar of iron to the thinness of writing-paper, or, with gentle taps, insert a tin tack into a deal board. Nothing is too big and nothing too small for the cognisance of the formidably versatile tribunal of Lincoln's Inn. Everything and everybody may get into Chancery some day. The ownership of estates with a rent-roll worth fifty thousand a year or the disputed copyright in a comic song; the will of a millionaire or a patent affecting the ribs of an umbrella; the guardianship of a rich heiress or a squabble about putting up a screen to a refreshment-bar;—each and all of these things come within the province of the Lord High Chancellor and his learned Vices.

This week the question of the ownership of Knole, by Sevenoaks, in Kent—the historic mansion, the lovely park, and the broad lands thereunto attached—has been "in Chancery." The case had been there before, and in the House of Lords, to boot. I would rather not attempt to give even the barest outline of the suit on which Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins gave judgment on Monday—first, because I should require at least two columns of the smallest type if I set forward the facts detailed in evidence; and, next, because I should probably make some blunder in the technical details of the litigation, and then I might find myself (to my horror and despair) "in contempt." You remember the case of the cobbler in *Pickwick* who was innocently guilty of contempt. Let it suffice to hint that Earl Delawarr thinks that Knole ought to belong to him, because one of his titles is that of Lord Buckhurst, and Knole is an endowment of the Barony of Buckhurst; whereas the Earl's brother, Lord Sackville (who has been for some years in possession of the beauteous domain), holds that Knole should and must be his, for the reason that, if the Royal Letters Patent re-creating the Barony had not, as to one of their clauses, been invalidated by the House of Lords, he would be Lord Buckhurst, and not Lord Sackville. For the present, the decision in Chancery has gone against Earl Delawarr; but it is probable that the whole case will be heard again on appeal in the House of Lords.

Mem: Whoever, ultimately, may be proclaimed the Lord of Knole, I venture deferentially to express the earnest hope that the descendant of the illustrious Sackville-Dorset family who is declared to be entitled to the fee-simple will follow the generous practice of his noble predecessor and reopen the glorious mansion house at Knole at convenient times and seasons to the public. Her Majesty graciously permits her subjects to stroll through the state apartments of Windsor Castle; but Knole has for some time past been "a fountain sealed." English tourists and travellers from the Continent and the United States are not permitted to see so much as the Picture-Gallery; and artists are languishing because they are no longer permitted to make drawings of the Venetian Chamber, the Crimson Drawing-Room, and Lady Betty Germaine's Bed-Room. Throw open Knole, my Lord, and you shall be immortalised in verse as enthusiastically as was your ancestor

Dorset, the grace of courts, the Muse's pride.

Mem: Tom D'Urfey, the song and farce writer (the late Mr. Bayle Bernard, with whom was associated, if I mistake not, Mr. Charles Dance, founded his pleasant comedy of the "Boarding School" on an impudent play bearing the same name by D'Urfey), had an apartment allotted to him at Knole by Charles, the munificent sixth Earl of Dorset. Tom's "board wages" were "his meat and two bottles of wine a day;" but these rations, I fancy, the bibulous bard found insufficient, inasmuch as he wrote a ballad in praise of "the incomparable strong beer of Knole."

To all appearance the spirit of Shenstone's ancient dame who boasted "unruly brats with birch to tame" yet lingers in rural England. The schoolmistresses of Moretonhampstead have memorialised the local School Board, intimating their intention to resign *en masse* if a resolution forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment in the girls' and infants' schools under the control of the Board be not forthwith rescinded. Are they such very naughty girls down at Moretonhampstead? I should counsel the schoolmistresses to send for that ferocious disciplinarian Mr. Ashby Sterry, who, in one of the "Boudoir Ballads" ("Pet's Punishment"), advocates the chastisement of refractory girls, but suggests that the instrument of castigation should be a feather. Mr. Sterry's suggestion was practically anticipated by Sir Thomas More, who was wont to correct the Misses More with a peacock-feather fan. A malevolent cynic has suggested that the good Chancellor sometimes used the handle.

Three Lancashire colliers who had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for a crime of which it has now been clearly proved that they were entirely innocent, and who have been working as convicts at Pentonville since last July, have received a "free pardon" from the Crown. We sometimes pardon offenders who have done wrong; but the three colliers have done nothing at all to be pardoned for. It is justice and not mercy which has been vouchsafed to them. Surely something should be done both morally and materially to compensate these poor men for the unmerited shame and agony which they have endured. In France, when the injustice of a sentence has been shown, it is publicly and solemnly reversed by a decree of the tribunals.

Of the Royal Dramatic College it must be written *Finis*. The governors have only a thousand pounds in the Three per Cents left; they are unable to pay the stipends of the collegians or the working expenses of the institution, so the whole concern is to be dissolved, and the Charity Commissioners are to be asked to propound a scheme for selling the freehold property at Maybury, and funding the proceeds for the purpose of continuing the allowances to the present pensioners. When they depart this life there will be an end, I suppose, of an originally noble and munificent undertaking. It is too late to talk about bad management. The Royal Dramatic College is virtually dead and gone; and recrimination would be as useless as cruel.

I hear something of a complimentary dinner to be given early in December to Mr. Archibald Forbes, the Special War Correspondent of the *Daily News*, by his brother Journalists. Is it not "Little Em'ly," in *David Copperfield*, who, speaking enthusiastically of her uncle's goodness, says that if she were grown-up and rich she would give him, among other things, "a cocked-hat and a pocket full of money"? Mr. Forbes, to my thinking, deserves those and many other things. A hard rider and a brilliant writer—a Correspondent whom no danger can daunt and no fatigue discourage—he has done more than yeoman service to the newspaper with which he is so honourably connected. Mr. Forbes, I believe, has been decorated with several Foreign Orders; but he must not look for reward of an honorific nature in his own country. Stay. There is one kind of recognition which we are at all times ready to bestow on people who

have distinguished themselves. Society "lionises" them; and Mr. Forbes has doubtless been a tremendous "lion" since his return from the wars. Unfortunately, the "lionisation" does not last for more than half a season; and then Society begins to cast about for a new Leo. It does not in the least matter what he has done, so long as he has made himself talked about. Samuel Foote (who was a connection of Captain Goodere, the assassin of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodere) was first introduced into the fashionable world, and became for a time highly popular, as "the nephew of the gentleman who was lately hanged in chains for murdering his brother."

Much mirth has been excited among the irreverent by a paragraph in *Truth*, giving the title of a German work in the catalogue of the Leipzig fair, "Göring über die Porabrommetasulphenylpropionsäure und die Metasulphenylsäure." Such is the name of this unpretending work; and "what must its contents be?" scoffingly asks the *Times* in quoting the paragraph from *Truth*. For my part, I fail to see anything phenomenal in "Porabrommetasulphenylpropionsäure." There are only thirty-three letters in it, whereas in "Constantinopolinischersachopfeiger" there are thirty-eight. And what do you think of "Fünfundzwanzigtägigerwaffenstillstand"? I saw that compound substantive, in 1870, in a telegram addressed by Prince Bismarck to the Burgomaster of Cologne, announcing the conclusion of a five-and-twenty days armistice between the French and German armies.

Mem: "Hochquellenwasserleitungsrath" is not a bad word in the way of long-tailedness.

Whoever invented that proverbial type of the "Coming Man," the New Zealander, who, some of these days, is to sit on a crumbling arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, one thing may be accounted tolerably certain. The potential traveller will never be enabled, unless he makes haste to visit the British metropolis, to enrich his sketch-book with a drawing of the ruins of Temple Bar. That antique but not venerable structure seems to be less in danger of being pulled down by the Corporation of London, who are pledged by a vote of their own Court of Common Council to remove the ugly old obstruction, than of tumbling down bodily; and in that case the police would insist on the mass of rubbish being carted away. Clearly, the New Zealander should make haste. "A Civil Engineer" has written to the *Standard* to point out that the face of the Bar exhibits a great increase in the way of cracks, and that the pilasters are becoming "dislocated." The "Civil Engineer" is of opinion that, if Temple Bar be not at once demolished, it must certainly fall, to the possible peril of human life; and he pertinently asks whether, in the event of the Bar suddenly collapsing and killing Somebody, the verdict of the Coroner's jury would be murder or manslaughter against Anybody, and who the responsible Body would be? G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

FRENCH GALLERY EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

Of the hundred and ninety-two pictures, mostly of small cabinet size, composing the present exhibition, several are of an importance considerably above the ordinary level of the French Gallery, which, it must be remembered, has always been a high one. If the directors meant by this to give emphasis to the fact that the French Gallery has now existed for a quarter of a century, they have fairly succeeded in their object. We need scarcely premise that, unlike the summer exhibition, the present gathering is made up of contributions both from British and foreign painters—artistic interest, with two or three notable exceptions, to be mentioned presently, lying mainly with the latter.

Turning immediately to the left on entering, it will be found that the place of honour is deservedly occupied by "The Connoisseur" (20) of T. F. Dicksee. A handsome young noble, in a pale yellow tunic and an ermine-trimmed robe of a tawny gold colour, and otherwise attired as befits the period of Francis I., stands in an easy attitude, and, holding out at arm's length a silver statuette, looks at it admiringly. We have in this picture the free and graceful drawing so characteristic of the artist; and if his colouring has in it more delicacy than force, and is sometimes thin when it ought to be rich and mantling, it is always true in key and perfect within its own register. In this respect the artist will have the satisfaction of seeing his son attain to that strength and fulness of which the father has never been able altogether to possess himself. Mr. T. F. Dicksee has always been welcomed to an honourable place on the walls of the French Gallery, and so far may be regarded as a representative man. What he does in the figure subject is complemented by what Mr. B. W. Leader executes in landscape. The latter's "Wet-terhorn, above Meyrengen" (170), with a chalet, a rushing stream, and a row of felled timber for a foreground, with the snowy Alps dominating all, is a fair sample of Mr. Leader's method of looking at and representing nature. He has become much stronger in his handling of late seasons, and doubtless now holds a high place among the landscape-painters of England.

As illustrating the antithesis of Mr. Dicksee's method, the visitor would do well to look at the "Wild Roses" (19) of Carl Bauerle—two children playing gleefully on a moorland. The brushwork here is rough and ready, and, on the whole, effective.

As examples of the works in small cabinet size which adorn this end of the gallery may specially be mentioned the French "Infantry Scouts" (16), and "Reconnoitring the Enemy" (21), both by E. Medard. The command the artist has over the figure in every variety of attitude attracts agreeably the notice of the spectator. Similar vigour manifests itself in the miniature works of C. Mayr Graz, a pupil of Professor Diez, of Munich. In one of his contributions are seen two travellers sitting at an empty board in "A Hostelry" (33), and in another interior we behold a self-reliant individual administering to his own pleasure by performing "A Sonata" (34) on the flute. This same school of Professor Diez receives further illustration in H. Breling's "Examination of a Prisoner" (17) by an officer in an extemporised tent.

Then there is the Spanish school of Fortuny, as represented by V. Palmaroli in his lady in pale blue "Feeding the Pigeons" (38) on a terrace, and his fashionable madame, with Japanese parasol, in loose white dress and yellow hat, lounging "On the Seashore" (4). See also the seven young "Drummers of the Republic" (72), by L. Jimenez. De Nittis, as our readers are aware, is at the head of a kindred art-body, and its special claims to notice come well out in J. Beraud's "Outskirts of Paris" (35), in which we see a young woman speaking to a man in a blue blouse on the Quai de Bercy, with the bridge in the distance. Two vigorous examples of horse-painting by W. Lommens, a German artist, will be found in "Repairing the Roads, Elberfeld" (13), and in "Carting Timber from the Rhine" (24). At this end of the gallery also will be seen two examples of the well-known Norwegian artist L. Munthe, and, strange to relate, one of them is not a

"winter scene," but, on the contrary, a very cheerful landscape representing "Golden Autumn" (26). The silvery-grey, semi-classic brotherhood have a good representative in H. Leroux, who shows us "The Vestal Tuccia" (23), holding aloft the sieve-full of water which, for her purity, the invoked goddess allows her to carry to the temple without the escape of a single drop. The same scheme of colour, with a suggestion of Gérôme, pervades the picture by H. Lazerges, which represents an Algerian couple having "A Gossip at the Well" (9).

Different from all these in tone, treatment of light and shade, in handling, and in choice of subject is Gabriel Max, the Bavarian, who painted, a season or two back, "The Handkerchief of Veronica," which, as legend tells, took the impression of Our Saviour's countenance. By a subtle use of the pencil the eyes of our Lord were made to look closed or sadly open, just as the humour took the spectator. Church legend seems to have wonderfully influenced the mind of this artist, for in the place of honour at the far end of the gallery he treats us to a representation of "Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew, contemplating the Body of a Dead Child" (101). The restless wanderer leans for a moment on his hand and contemplates longingly the peaceful rest of the little one, whose white dress and sweet face death and the moonbeams exalt and sanctify. The melancholy suggestiveness of this picture will strike everyone. A similarly forcible treatment of light and shade is observable in "Christ Raising Jairus's Daughter" (156), by the same artist. As in the case of the child, the light is entirely concentrated on the figure of Jairus's daughter. Our Saviour, all in shadow, sits on her bedside and takes her right hand in His left; and it is the moment in which its Divine pressure carries its life-giving message to the heart that the artist has seized for representation. The slowly-opening eyelids and the almost imperceptible quiver of the mouth are very tenderly given, and harmonise sweetly and subtly with the delicate pink of her nightdress, which scarcely dare assert itself, as it were, in the surrounding sea of deathlike white. Sentiment, in short, is the strong point in the artistic nature of Gabriel Max. He places roses at the feet of the reviving maiden and a red rose at the side of the dead child. A more joyous habit of mind might have presented Jairus's daughter with a countenance sublimed by gratitude and radiant with heavenly ecstasy; but he prefers giving us the first faint and doubtful dawn of these.

On the opposite side of the gallery hang three works by artists of a healthier and more cheerful mood, showing, like Hilda Montalba, in her "Venetian Girl" (155), a lively sympathy with human life and its activities. Nor, while mentioning the work of one lady, must we omit to pay due homage to the performances of others. Madame E. Muraton's "Fruit" (150), Mrs. B. W. Leader's "Pansies" (192), Matilda Goodman's "In the Garden" (36), Miss Charlton's "Mountain Path" (1), Mrs. Henry Merritt's "Quadrone Woman and Child" (100), Miss Leader's "Wild Flowers" (125), and Kate Bisschop's old woman winding up the clock in presence of her two admiring grandchildren (113), are all pictures which may well stand on their own merits.

The three works to which we have alluded, and which, more than any others, perhaps, give character to the exhibition, are Sir David Wilkie's famous work of "The Chelsea Pensioners Reading the 'Gazette' Announcing the News of the Battle of Waterloo," painted for the Great Duke in 1821; J. Burnet's companion picture of "The Greenwich Pensioners Hearing the Tidings of the Battle of Trafalgar;" and, hanging between the two, A. Maignan's picture of "The Arrest of Boniface the Eighth." The Chelsea Pensioners has never been out of Apsley House before; and it is most gratifying to see that this great national work, with its wonderful diversity of character and incident, and its historic accuracy of costume, is as bright and clear in colour, as smooth as to surface, and altogether as sound in condition, as when it was first painted. Had Wilkie been content with his slow drying but trustworthy and approved mediums, instead of flying, as he afterwards did, to asphaltum and other fatal expedients, we should not now be deploring the bodily vanishing from our eyes of so many of his later works. Mr. Burnet's "Greenwich Pensioners" has neither the purity of colour nor the unity of effect which are so delightful in Wilkie's work; but, in spite of a foxy tendency in pigment and a scattering of the interest, Burnet's is a fine picture, and, as a character-painter, he stands second only to Wilkie. The Arrest, by Colonna and his myrmidons, of the proud and arrogant Boniface VIII., on the steps of his own throne, attracted universal attention in the Salon last season; and by the production of such a work—now that the British public can examine it leisurely for themselves—it will be readily enough seen that M. Maignan has placed himself in the foremost rank of historic painters. The brushwork is broad and vigorous; the story told with becoming emphasis; and, if there is a tendency to blackness here and there in the colour, there is never any approach to weakness; and the work altogether is one of impressiveness, if not of grandeur. Robed in the white mantle of St. Peter, holding the keys and cross, and wearing on his head the tiara of Constantine, Boniface stands calmly erect and defiant. Colonna's armed emissaries surge tumultuously round the bottom of the steps; while half way up, spurred and mail-clad, the fierce chief calls on Boniface to descend and abdicate. Like our own à Becket, Boniface was sublimest in his fall; and, when the rage of his enemies was at its highest and their violence most imminent, he called out, with lofty scorn and defiance, as we are told, "Here is my neck—here my head—strike! But I will die Pope!"

A meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday—Sir Daniel Macnee, President, in the chair—when Mr. W. D. Mackety, Edinburgh, Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. Docherty, Glasgow, were elected Associates.

At the distribution of prizes to the Reading School of Science and Art students on Tuesday night, Mr. Walter, M.P., said the object of the Kensington authorities in establishing such schools was to train up the rising generation to take commanding positions in their various trades and to infuse an artistic spirit into the mechanical classes. The decline of art was due to the invention of machinery. In the best days of art in Germany and Italy, the artist was a mechanic and executed his own designs. The character of a nation depended, in a certain measure, on the way in which the artistic taste of people was cultivated.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the London and North-Western Railway on Tuesday, a resolution was passed sanctioning the creation of new capital to the amount of £1,200,000. The money is to be used to defray the cost of doubling the line between Bletchley and Rugby.

The last of the Dundee whaling fleet has now returned. Thirteen vessels together caught 76,000 seals, and brought home 1692 tons of seal oil; while of whales they secured 1016, of whale oil 995 tons, and of whalebone 42½ tons. The total value of the seal-fishing this year is estimated at £53,944, an increase of £16,612. The whale-fishing has produced £92,925.



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"THE END OF THE BOOK."

A young lady standing beside a window, her book in hand, using the last rays of daylight to peruse the last page of an interesting story, is not unfrequently seen in these days of literary entertainment, and of elegant feminine leisure. Who can guess the number of volumes consumed in a twelvemonth by some persons of that sex who are brought up in the creed that they have nothing else to do, unless it be a little visiting, a little crochet-work, a little pianoforte-playing, and a little writing of notes or letters; dressing and dancing, upon due occasion, being understood as the more urgent business of life? Go to Mudie's Library, between five and six in the afternoon, and see the bustle at the counter there to supply their enormous demands. Three-volume novels—"Did She Do It?" by Ellice Wollop, or "The Heiress of Barnsbury," by Leila Minxton, are just now in particular request—form the staple food of the mind to a vast majority of British maidenhood in the middle class of society, and to a large proportion of matrons not too much occupied with the care of children and the rule of household servants. A lady addicted to this pursuit will be apt to reach "the end of the book" towards evening of the second day, and will send to Mudie's next morning for another work of fiction, which will probably be disposed of before the end of the week. The best of it is, that she will have forgotten the incidents, the characters, and the very names of the persons in the story within the course of the next month.

The Marquis of Hartington, accompanied by the Earl of Rosebery, visited Edinburgh on the 8th inst. Among other places to which his Lordship went was the Parliament House, visiting the First and Second Division court-rooms.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"New Method for the Piano, after the 'Klavier-Unterrichts-Briefe'" ("Letters on Piano Instruction"), by Aloys Hennes (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is the third portion of a work that consists of five courses of instruction, proceeding from the earliest elements to a high degree of proficiency. The translation has been efficiently made by Professor Mannheimer. We have already spoken favourably of earlier divisions of the work, and have now merely to record its continuance.

"Home Light," song, by Henry Smart (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.), is full of grace, of melody, and expressive feeling; and, while available for most voices, will especially suit a mezzo-soprano or a contralto.

"After Long Years," song, by F. Schira (C. Jeffreys), has some good contrasts of rhythm and key, and gives scope for effective declamation. From the same publisher we have No. 11 of "Grand Operatic Duets," by J. Rummel, a series of pieces for two performers on the pianoforte. The number now referred to is based on subjects from Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman"), and is well adapted for drawing-room display.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons are continuing their valuable series of classical works in quarto editions ("Format Litolf") at cheap prices. Among recent issues are the charming pianoforte pieces of Schumann, entitled, respectively, "Arabeske" (op. 18), "Blumenstücke" (op. 19), and "Humoreske" (op. 20)—all which are issued at the price of two shillings. The same publishers are also bringing out a selection from the numerous pianoforte works of Anton Rubinstein, chiefly from his earlier productions, which generally stand in agreeable contrast to most of his recent compositions.

"Be my love," song, by George Fox, is an effective setting of words said to be attributed to Shakspeare. This also is published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford has been elected solicitor of the Company of Vintners.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway by the Midland and Great Northern Companies have fallen through. The terms proposed by the Great Northern and Midland were an ultimate rent-charge of 4 per cent, which was declined by the Sheffield board, who proposed in return 4½ per cent with contingent reserves.

Last week there arrived in London four Laplanders and seven reindeer, brought from Kautokeino through the enterprise of Mr. Farini. The Laplanders, with their dogs, an Arctic fox, two sledges, a tent, a variety of dresses, and two of the reindeer are located at the Westminster Aquarium, while the Zoological Society has offered a free accommodation for the remaining five reindeer at its gardens in Regent's Park. These four Laps are the first, it is believed, that have ever visited England. They made their first appearance in public last Saturday afternoon. They are two men and two women, are stated to be cousins, and their ages from nineteen to twenty-one. They all, particularly the women, took as much interest in looking at the visitors as the visitors did in seeing them. They go through certain performances, such as catching the reindeer and harnessing it to a sledge, tent-building, thread-making, and singing, to illustrate the simple kind of life they lead. Mr. Carl Boek, who brought the party to England, offers explanations to visitors as to their habits, the methods of making their clothes, and other details.

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RAOUF PASHA.

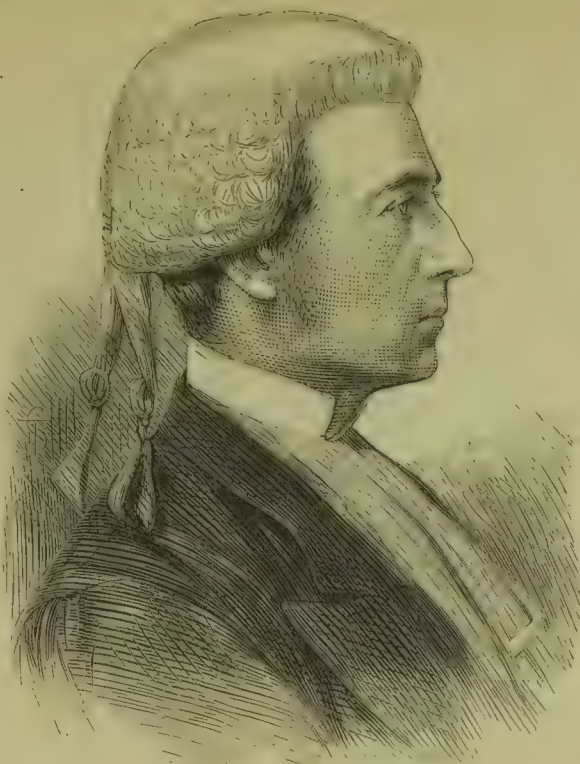
The command of the Turkish army in the Balkans, lately made vacant by the removal of Suleiman Pasha to command the army at Shumla and on the Lom, has been intrusted to Raouf Pasha. Our portrait of this Turkish General is from a photograph taken some years since at Canea, in Crete. It will be remembered that he was in command, last July and August, of one division of the forces opposed to General Gourko at Eski Zagra and Yeni Zagra, south of the Balkans, where Raouf



RAOUF PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE BALKANS.

Pasha suffered a defeat, but was covered by the advance of Suleiman Pasha with a superior force, which soon compelled the Russians to retreat across the mountains. Raouf Pasha is a Circassian by birth, and thirty-five years of age. The *Times* Correspondent in the Shipka Pass thus writes of the position now occupied by Raouf Pasha:—

“As for the camp itself, the leisure time has been well utilised, as much in providing for its comfort as for the purposes of defence. The straw huts are now complete, their walls are thickened to the utmost, and their roofs covered with several layers of straw. Raouf Pasha and his *adlatus*, Schekir Pasha, live in wooden barracks, the subordinate officers in tents; while upon the heights of the Balkans behind the batteries, live



THE HON. A. THESIGER, THE NEW LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL.

the soldiers, in earth huts dug out of the solid mountain, so that the whole slope appears to be honey-combed with dwellings. For the purpose of increasing the defensive power of the camp itself, a wall has been built round it, upon the outside of which a trench, five or six metres deep, has been dug, with steep, sloping sides. The inside of this wall has been strengthened with wood and shrubs. The wall and trench places the several tumuli which already existed here in communication one with the other. Upon these tumuli guns have everywhere been placed, and thus they have been converted into points of support for the line of fortifications. The avenue which stretches from the camp to the ruined village of Shipka has been partly cut down, so as not to hinder the transport of the guns. Through this village, the houses of which now furnish the material for making the earth huts impervious to the weather, runs the road to the batteries upon the summit of the Balkans. Directly behind the village rises a mountain, perfectly steep, over the rugged and bare surface of which runs a good road to the position of Salih Pasha, which lies between 350 and 400 metres above the village of Shipka. From this mountain, separated by a deep, impassable ravine, there rises a still higher mountain to the east, which is covered to the summit with thick bushes. Upon this mountain Redschid Pasha has taken his position. To the west of the first-mentioned

mountain, and separated from it also by a deep ravine, there is a thickly-wooded mountain upon which the troops of Weissel Pasha are encamped. All these mountains fall off more or less steeply to the north. On the other side of the ravine, lying to the north of the first-mentioned mountain, rises, steep and apparently inaccessible, a rocky peak, which towers 150 or 200 metres above the mountain, and whose summit can be plainly seen from the camp of Shipka, high above the surrounding hills. From this it may well be seen



THE LATE COLONEL ROBERT BAIGRIE, C.B.

that a storming of the Russian positions cannot be easily effected, and that an attack upon them is only possible when the enemy has been weakened by a heavy artillery fire. When this has been accomplished from each of the Turkish positions the attacking columns must first reach the bottom of the ravine, and from there attempt the storming of the enemy's camp, so that they must traverse the greatest part of a difficult road under the fire of the enemy.”

LORD JUSTICE THESIGER.

The recent appointment of the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., to succeed Sir Richard Amphlett as one of the Lords Justices of Appeals, has excited some discussion among gentlemen of the Bar; not that his ability or his attainments in



1. Plevna. 2, 2. Turkish Forts. 3. Turkish Trenches.

THE WAR: “TIMES” AND “ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS” CORRESPONDENTS IN THE RUSSIAN ADVANCED TRENCHES.

professional knowledge were questioned, but that he was considered by some to be rather a younger man than has usually been chosen for so high a judicial position. He is third son of Lord Chelmsford, formerly Sir Frederick Thesiger, who was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General to Sir Robert Peel's Government till 1846, Attorney-General again in 1852, and Lord Chancellor in 1858 and 1866, in the Governments of the late Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli. The late Lady Chelmsford, mother of the Hon. Alfred Thesiger, and of other sons and daughters, was a daughter of Mr. William Tinning, of Southampton; the father of Lord Chelmsford was Mr. Charles Thesiger, Collector of Customs at St. Vincent's. The Hon. Alfred Thesiger was born in 1838, and was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1860, and that of M.A. in 1861. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and was some time "post-man" of the Court of Exchequer. He rapidly gained a large practice and high reputation, and was created one of the Queen's Counsel in 1873. He married, in 1863, the second daughter of the Hon. George Handcock, a son of the late Lord Castlemaine.

The Portrait engraved is from one taken by the Surrey Photographic Company at Guildford.

THE LATE COLONEL BAIGRIE, C.B.

We have learned, with sincere regret, the death of this accomplished military officer, to whose assistance with a skilful pencil we were indebted, nine years ago, for many fine drawings to illustrate the British expedition in Abyssinia, under Lord Napier of Magdala, which afterwards furnished materials for a separate publication. Colonel Robert Baigrie, C.B., was Quartermaster-General to the Bombay Army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He was the last surviving son of the late Mr. John Baigrie, of Fearn, Ross-shire. The merits of Colonel Baigrie, both professional and personal, were highly appreciated by all classes of military men in India, as well as by a large number of private friends, to whom he was much endeared by the kindness and frankness of his disposition. He had risen to his high position in the Indian army through the force of his talents and energy. He was a cadet in the Honourable East India Company's service, and obtained his first commission as ensign in the Bombay Infantry in 1848. He commenced his active and useful career the same year, as he served with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, and occupation of Peshawur, for which he received the medal and two clasps. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. In 1857 he served with the Persian field force, including the battle of Kooshab, bombardment and capture of Mohumra, and pursuit of the Persian army up the Karoon river to Ahwaz, when his name was mentioned in despatches, and he received the medal and clasp. He took an active part in the Suppression of the Mutiny in India, under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn). He was admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps in February, 1861; and in September, 1865, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Mhow Division. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the field force sent to Abyssinia in September, 1867, and throughout the campaign, being present at the action of Arogee, and the assault and capture of Magdala, when he was several times mentioned in despatches. For his services in Abyssinia he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and the medal. He subsequently served as Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, which appointment he relinquished in 1874. In 1873, in recognition of his distinguished services, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. Colonel Baigrie died at Poonah, of apoplexy, on Sept. 25. Upon the announcement of this sad event at Calcutta a *Gazette* extraordinary was issued by the Governor in Council, in which the death of Colonel Baigrie is officially recorded "with the utmost grief." The minute recounts the eminent services of deceased in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, at Sebastopol, in Persia, throughout the Mutiny, and the Abyssinian war. "Wherever duty called him," says the official minute of the Governor in Council, "he gained distinction, as the medals he wore and the official despatches testify. His soldierly accomplishments, his acts of daring, his capacity for organisation, are recorded in the military annals. As a leader in the field, as an example of discipline and duty, and as an adviser on the staff, his loss will be greatly felt. To the Government he served so long and so well belongs the melancholy right of paying this last tribute to his merits." This is high official praise, but not more than was due.

M. Prosper Henry, of the Paris Observatory, has discovered a new telescopic planet.

The Home Secretary, at the request of the county justices in Kent, has issued an order under the Wild Fowl Preservation Act, varying the close time for wild fowl in that county, "so as to be from March 15 to and inclusive of Aug. 1 each year."

Sunday being Hospital Sunday in Dublin, earnest appeals were made in all the Protestant and Dissenting churches of the city and county on behalf of the hospitals. In the Jewish synagogue £27 was subscribed. As in the three previous years, the Catholics did not join the scheme, and the hospitals which are under Catholic management do not share in its benefits.

The opening on Monday morning of the nineteenth and the largest board school in Birmingham was celebrated by a breakfast given by Mr. J. S. Wright, vice-chairman of the board. Mr. G. Dixon, the chairman, stated that with the present schools and those which would be completed by the time the term of office of the present board expired, there would be sufficient accommodation for all the children in the borough not attending voluntary schools.

Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Kilkenny yesterday week, and was received at the station by the Mayor, wearing his chain of office, and the High Sheriff. Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by his wife, daughter, and nephew, and Lord and Lady De Vesci, called upon the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, Drs. Gregg and Moran. He subsequently went over Black Abbey, which is now a Dominican church, the Roman Catholic College of St. Kieran, and Kilkenny Castle. He left in the afternoon for Abbeyfeix. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone reached Woodlands, the seat of Lord Annaly, and dined with Lord and Lady Annaly, Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, Sir Bernard Burke, Captain Byng, the Hon. Charles Burke, and Captain the Hon. Charles Denison. Last Sunday afternoon the right hon. gentleman attended Divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Gladstone left Dublin on Monday morning for Holyhead, on reaching which place in the afternoon he was presented with an address, in reply to which he spoke at some length on the question of the franchise, and on the Eastern Question, in regard to which he expressed his opinion that England, with the moral support of Europe, might have averted the war between Russia and Turkey.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The two opening performances of Mr. Mapleson's winter season were commented on last week. On Wednesday Signor Runcio made a successful first appearance here as Riccardo in "Un Ballo in Maschera." The singer has a tenor voice of good capacity, and his cantabile phrasing is smooth and flowing. He made a very favourable impression in his opening aria, and was still more applauded for his delivery of the principal solo passages in the concerted piece, "E scherzo od e follia," which had to be repeated. In the duet in the second act, and in that at the close of the opera—with Amelia—Signor Runcio sang with much effect, and his reception altogether was such as to promise well for his future career. As Amelia, Mdle. Caroline Salla appeared for the second time this season, the character having been that in which she made her debut here in May last. Her performance on Wednesday was throughout of a high order of vocal and dramatic merit. The recitative, "Ecco l'orrido campo," and aria, "Ma d'all arido," at the beginning of the third act, were finely declaimed, as were the shares of Amelia in the following duet with Riccardo, and in that of the final scene. Madame Lablache gave with much effect the declamatory music of Ulrica, the Sorceress; Mdle. Bauermeister (at very short notice) efficiently replaced Mdle. Mila Rodani as Oscar, the Page, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the last-named lady; and Signor Galassi, as Renato, sang artistically, and was encored in the aria "E sei tu." Subordinate characters were also filled as before.

On Thursday "Rigoletto" was given, with a very effective cast, including the excellent performances of Mdle. Alwina Valleria as Gilda, Signor Fancelli as the Duke, and Signor Del Puente as Rigoletto.

On Friday, Mdle. Anna de Belocca made her first appearance in this theatre as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," the event having been postponed from Tuesday, owing to her indisposition—as mentioned by us last week. Mdle. de Belocca met with the same favourable reception as in her previous appearances, during Mr. Mapleson's occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, having been much applauded in her delivery of the air "Non so piu," and encored in the canzone "Voi che sapete." The same occasion brought forward—for the first time here—Mdle. Parodi, who appeared as the Countess. The singer is, we believe, the daughter of the Madame Parodi who was a pupil of Madame Pasta, and a member of the company of Her Majesty's Theatre in 1849. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, pure in quality and capable of much sympathetic expression—her cantabile being particularly good. She was very well received, especially in her delivery of the cavatina "Porgi amor" and the aria "Dove sono." Madame Marie Roze was an excellent representative of Susanna, both vocally and dramatically. Among several instances of her artistic vocalisation, her rendering of the air "Deh vieni" was a prominent one. The duet for Susanna and the Countess, "Sull'aria," was encored. Signor Galassi as Figaro, and Signor Del Puente as the Count, both sang with great effect, and the cast included the efficient co-operation of Madame Lablache as Marcellina, Signor Rinaldini as Basilio, and Signor Zoboli as Doctor Bartolo.

On Saturday "Robert le Diable" was performed, with a very effective cast, mostly identical with that of the past season. Madame Marie Roze sang the music of Alice with fine vocalisation and much dramatic feeling; Mdle. Alwina Valleria having given that of the Princess Isabella with brilliant effect (encored in the romanza "Roberto, tu che adoro"). Signor Fancelli, as Roberto, also displayed the same special merits as during the past season; Signor Foli's Bertram having likewise been a repetition performance, as was the Rinaldo of Signor Rinaldini and other subordinate features. The clever dancing of Madame Katti Lanner, as the principal nun, in the cloister scene, was again a specialty therein; and the opera altogether was given with as much efficiency as during the regular season. There was a very large attendance.

This week's performances began with "Faust" on Monday, when Mdle. Caroline Salla reappeared as Margherita with much success, especially in the love-music of the garden scene, in that of the death of Valentine, the cathedral, and the prison. The cast was otherwise as on previous occasions, including the excellent performances of Signor Fancelli as Faust, Signor del Puente as Mephistopheles, and Signor Galassi as Valentine. Mdle. Anna de Belocca sang the two arias of Siebel with much refinement.

On Tuesday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was the opera, with Mdle. Anna de Belocca as Rosina—the character in which she made her London debut in 1875, and one in which the singer appears to special advantage. Again her beautiful voice and facile execution were successfully displayed, particularly in the cavatina "Una voce," and in the lesson scene, in which the introduced aria was Gounod's "Berceuse," and for the encore Wallace's "Good night and pleasant dreams." The cast was altogether a very good one, having included Signor Bettini as Almaviva, Signor del Puente as Figaro, Signor Brocolini as Basilio, and efficient representatives of the subordinate characters.

On Wednesday "Il Trovatore," and on Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" were to be repeated; for Friday "Il Flauto Magico" was announced, and for to-night (Saturday) "Les Huguenots."

The sixth of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace last week, opened with the overture to Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio "Joseph," and included also fine performances of Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat) and the graceful ballet-music of Gounod's new opera "Cinq Mars," which, like the overture just specified, was given for the first time here. Mdle. Anna Mehlig played, with marked success, Hummel's pianoforte concerto in B minor. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Laing Meason were the vocalists, the latter having made her first appearance on this occasion and met with a favourable reception. Miss Meason has a contralto voice of agreeable quality, and, with further study and experience, will doubtless improve her position.

The twentieth season of the Monday Popular Concerts opened this week, when the quartet party consisted of those well-known artists, Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The quartets performed were Schumann's in A minor (No. 1 of op. 41), and Haydn's in B flat (No. 3 of op. 55). Mdle. Anna Mehlig played, with much effect, Beethoven's variations in E flat (op. 35); and the principal part in Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor, her associates in which were Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti. Two part-songs, by Mendelssohn and Rubinstein, were well rendered by Mdles. Friedlander and Redeker, accompanied by Sir Julius Benedict. The first of the series of afternoon performances takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association began a new season, at the Shoreditch Townhall, on Monday evening, when an excellent concert was given, conducted by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, who now enters on the second year of his holding that office. There was an excellent band of picked performers; and the orchestral playing and the chorus-singing were both

of a very high order. Mendelssohn's setting of the 13th Psalm, Mr. Prout's "Magnificat," and a selection from Weber's "Oberon" (besides one or two other pieces) were excellently rendered. The general efficiency of the arrangements, and the zeal and skill of Mr. Prout as musical director and conductor, are raising these concerts to a very high standard.

The Glasgow Public Halls were opened on Tuesday evening, the proceedings having comprised a performance of "The Messiah." Of the series of orchestral and choral concerts, which followed—including the production of Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata, "The Lady of the Lake"—we must speak next week.

As already stated, the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will close on Monday, Nov. 19, with an extra performance, for the benefit of the directors, Messrs. Gatti. This week's specialties were an Italian night on Monday, a French night on Tuesday, and a German night on Wednesday.

The opening of the Opéra Comique Theatre, with the new opera ("The Sorcerer") by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, is now fixed for this (Saturday) evening.

The twelfth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will begin at St. James's Hall next Wednesday.

Next Thursday evening the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its seventh season with a performance of Verdi's "Requiem," conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The fifth annual festival of the London Church Choir Association was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 8th inst., when there was a large congregation. Forty-two choirs from various parts of London, numbering about 900 voices, took part in the service. There were two processional hymns, the music of one being composed by Dr. Bridge, and that of the other by Mr. S. Porter; the other hymn tunes were by Mr. B. Calkin and Mr. Gadsby. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Russell, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and the harmonies to the pieces and responses were from Mr. B. St. J. B. Joule's "Dictionarium Chori Anglicanum." The chants were by Mr. T. A. Blake. The Rev. R. Maguire and the Rev. Mr. D'Almaine respectively read the Lessons. The "Magnificat" and the "Nunc Dimittis" were by Dr. Stainer, and were composed for this festival, as was the anthem, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom," by Mr. E. Prout. An anthem, "Bow Thine ear, O Lord," arranged from Verdi's "Requiem," by Mr. J. R. Murray, choirmaster to the association, was also given. At this festival a departure was made from custom by the omission of the sermon. The offertory was for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the festival, but it was understood that the balance would be contributed to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The "Hallelujah Chorus" brought the musical part of the service to a conclusion, and the Dean of St. Paul's then pronounced the benediction. Mr. J. R. Murray conducted, and the organ was played by Mr. W. S. Hoyte, organist of All Saints', Margaret-street; the organ music including voluntaries by Mendelssohn, J. S. Bach, Smart, Berens, and Mr. Hoyte. The festival was in all musical respects very successful, and the arrangements necessary for the conduct of a service on so large a scale in St. Paul's Cathedral were well carried out.

The reply of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the memorial forwarded to them by the Mayor and Corporation of Worcester representing the anxiety of the public for the continuation of the Festival of the Three Choirs at Worcester next year, and to the request of the festival committee for the use of the cathedral for that purpose, has been made known. The Dean and Chapter express their readiness to grant the use of the cathedral, "providing a satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at on the subject of the nature and arrangements of the festival." They do not object to the use of orchestral accompaniments, the employment of high musical skill, or to the performance of oratorios, but they ask—1, That all music performed in the cathedral should be connected with some religious service; 2, that admission should be given to all classes without condition of previous payment; and 3, that the great object for which the meetings of the Three Choirs were originally instituted should be maintained. That object, they say, was the improvement of music in the Church itself, and they suggest that new Church music should form a portion of the festival. They still object to the payment for tickets of admission to the cathedral, and propose as a substitute that £1500 or £2000, should be raised by subscription for the necessary expenses, to which they propose to add £500, and that if thought desirable a portion of the area of the cathedral should be placed at the disposal of the festival committee and the Dean and Chapter; also that there should be on three of the mornings a grand service (besides an afternoon oratorio), and on the fourth an evening service to finish the festival.

THEATRES.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed manage their stage with judgment, and, notwithstanding the great variety of pieces they produce, their ventures are rarely unsuccessful. On Monday a new production was presented to the select audience in Langham-place, entitled "Once in a Century," written by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, with music by Mr. Vivian Bligh. The author has thrown his story into the feudal time, and his scene is an ancient dilapidated castle, suitable, in his fancy, for ghostly visitation. Once in a century it is visited by a whole family of ghosts, and, in expectation of their advent, Sir Digby Dimple, Bart. (Mr. Alfred Reed), the modern lord of the castle, an exceedingly amiable man, invests himself with an old coat of mail and a heavy sword, and at the stated hour has an interview, in which, we may at once confess, there is little of the supernatural. The legend connected with these spiritual appearances dates as far back as 1277, when the original Sir Geoffrey de Dymple was in Palestine, where he died, suffering from great pecuniary difficulties. There and then he uttered a "cumulative malediction" on his establishment at home, compelling the appearance of the ghosts, amid the castle ruins, at a stated time, of the Lady Leolinda, Sir Bouillon de Bœuf, the Heiress of Whippingham, and Humphrey, the Headsman. These mythical personages have their living representatives in the characters of the drama—Mrs. Butterfligh (Mrs. German Reed), Michael Angelo Brown, an architect (Mr. Arthur Law), Lilian (Miss Fanny Holland), and Mr. Bailly Young, Sir Digby's nephew (Mr. Corney Grain). Into these common-place people the ghosts subsequently transform themselves, and who ultimately then regard the whole dismal phantasmagoria as a dream. All this is a matter of course, and need not much tax the invention of either author, actor, or audience; nor do we think it did, and should have been sorry if it had. The party are early overtaken with a shower, and put up their umbrellas, singing, as is their bounden duty, a quintet. They then retreat to the protection of an old tower, leaving the boards clear for the spectral company, the members of which duly appear, conversing of their experiences in the past and the present. On some matters they have become wiser, on others they retain medieval prejudices. They also, with Sir Digby, sing a quintet; and anon incur much confusion of thought and act, needing elaborate

explanation, and meanwhile creating amusement for the bewildered audience. This object accomplished, the piece concludes; and Mr. Corney Grain reappears in a new musical sketch, entitled "At the Seaside," which is provocative of boundless laughter. The hall was exceedingly well attended, and the new productions were received with unanimous applause.

Few items of theatrical gossip are available for the present week. There has been a capital performance of "The School for Scandal" at the Gaiety, for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes, of the West-End box-office. Mr. W. Farren was the Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Hermann Vezin Joseph Surface, Mr. Charles Wyndham Charles Surface, and the other characters were all respectably filled. Mr. Farren, we understand, intends to appear on the 19th inst. at the Aquarium as Charles Surface, in support of Mr. Phelps, who will enact Sir Peter. Attention is specially invited to the Aquarium by the character of its performances. Every afternoon at three o'clock, in "The Man of the World" and "John Bull," Mr. Phelps has been advertised to appear at that theatre.

On Thursday a complimentary benefit to Mr. Horace Wigan took place at Drury Lane, including a great variety of entertainments, supported by a great number of eminent artists. The first acts of Mr. Burnand's "Family Ties," and of Mr. Albery's "Pink Dominoes;" the third act of "Henry VIII.;" the first act of Mr. Gilbert's "Engaged;" and the whole of "The Beggar's Opera," were the selected performances—supported by Mr. Horace Wigan himself, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Phelps, Mr. George Honey, and other eminent artists. Mr. Hermann Vezin also recited "The Raven," by Edgar Allan Poe. Many subscriptions have been already received.

Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson has been performing, with marked success, at the Olympic Theatre during the current week the leading part in Mr. Wilkie Collins's play of the "Moonstone," during the temporary absence of Mr. Neville in Paris.

At a meeting of the governors of the Royal Dramatic College, at the Adelphi Theatre, on Monday afternoon—Lord William Lennox in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, as it is impossible to keep up the Royal Dramatic College and provide for its inmates through want of sufficient support, there being at this moment no funds for the current expenses except by selling out the re-

maining sum of £1000 in the New Three per Cents, the council do forthwith take such steps as the Charity Commissioners may advise to dispose of the property and to provide for the inmates."

THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company, two months since, gave formal possession of land adjoining the Mansion House station to the Inner Circle Completion Company, in order to enable them to commence the necessary works for the new or link line from that point to the Metropolitan Railway near the present Aldgate station, and so to surround Inner London with a continuous circle. The Act for the link line was first obtained in 1874, but in consequence of various obstacles which interfered with the commencement of the undertaking, a second Act was passed in 1876 to extend the time originally granted. It is under this second Act that the works are now put in hand, and they must be completed within two years from Aug. 7 last.

Beginning at the Mansion House station, the new line will follow Queen Victoria-street as far as Cannon-street, and thence will pass under Cannon-street to the point where King William-street, Gracechurch-street, and Eastcheap meet. Here it turns to the north, passing under buildings which will be taken down, and falls into Fenchurch-street between Rood-lane and Cullum-street. It then follows the line of Fenchurch-street to a point a few yards eastward of the site of Old Aldgate Pump, and from there turns northwards, passing under Houndsditch to unite with the Metropolitan Railway by the Clothes Exchange. After leaving the Mansion House station, the first new station will be at Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swin's-lane, to allow of interchange of traffic with the South-Eastern Railway. The next will be at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap, on the site of the National Provident Institution, and the third in Aldgate, at a point between the site of the Old Pump and Jewry-street. From the Eastcheap station to Fenchurch-street a new street will be made above the railway; and this street, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers have undertaken to pay half a million sterling, will be three sixteenths of a mile long, measuring from the statue in



PLAN OF THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

King William-street. It will serve a very important purpose in relieving the corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street from the press of traffic during the busiest hours of the day.

By the conditions of the Act of Parliament and of the several agreements which have been entered into, the work is to be begun at both ends and carried on until the two portions meet. As soon as the whole is completed, the present Metropolitan and District trains will run the entire Circle in opposite directions, so that passengers will be able to proceed from any point of the circle to any other point by train running either east or west. An important advantage incidental to this arrangement will be the saving of the time now occupied at Aldgate and at the Mansion-House station in getting trains into the station and out again. The average detention of a train at an intermediate station is less than half a minute; but the average detention at each terminus is over three minutes, during which time the fuel consumed in keeping up steam would be nearly sufficient to take the train over the length of the new line.

In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the probable traffic, that of the existing Metropolitan and District Railways was analysed, for the year 1875, in a very ingenious manner. The two railways were divided into four blocks, called respectively A B C and D. Block A extended from Bishopsgate to Portland-road, both inclusive; block B extended from Baker-street to Notting-hill-gate; block C from High-street, Kensington, to Victoria; and block D from St. James's Park to the Mansion House. No less than 189,762 persons were carried almost all round the line—that is to say, from block A to block D, or vice versa; but from block B to block C, or vice versa—that is, round the western end of the loop—there were carried 3,189,949. It is calculated that the traffic around the eastern end of the loop, when this is completed, will be at least as large as that between blocks B and C; and, if this expectation is fulfilled, a fair dividend will be secured upon the outlay, heavy as that must necessarily be. Besides this local traffic, there will also be numerous trains belonging to one or other of the great companies who will gladly embrace the opportunity of picking up and depositing their suburban passengers upon the Inner Circle to which many of them must of necessity be bound. The total length of the link line will be one mile and four chains, and the total estimated cost is £2,100,000. Deducting from this sum the half million to be paid for the new street, there will remain £1,600,000 to be provided by the shareholders.

The completion of the new portion will leave the present Aldgate station of the Metropolitan Railway outside the Circle, as well as the short piece of line extending from this station to the proposed junction. It seems probable that this short piece will be rendered useful by being continued under Aldgate to unite with the goods terminus of the Blackwall and Blackwall Extension Railway and with the goods lines from the London Docks, which now terminate immediately on the south of

Aldgate; and it is further expected that communications will be made with the passenger lines at the Fenchurch-street station.

While active preparations are being made for the completion of the Inner Circle, the directors of the District Railway are carrying out works at the other end of their system which promise to be of great public utility. They have lately opened direct lines to Hammersmith and to Richmond, and they are now about to pass from Hammersmith over the South-Western rails as far as Turnham-green, and thence by a new line of their own to Ealing. By this arrangement, passengers from Ealing will be admitted directly, and without change of carriages, to all the metropolitan stations of the District system, and will thus be brought within easy reach of Charing-cross, the Temple, and the Mansion House. With a view to the probable requirements of this traffic, the lines in the vicinity of Earl's Court are being altered and simplified, and other improvements are in progress in various parts of the line.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

It has often been remarked that if we wish to see that which is most naturally characteristic of any people we must look for it not among the upper classes, but in the lower ranks of society. In the case of Russia, although its aristocracy, superficially regarded, are pretty much like other high-born and well-bred persons, we have not so far to go down in the social strata to find something peculiar and novel in manners and habits. The mercantile class, even in its higher grades, strikes the traveller at once by the resistance which it offers to the levelling tendencies of civilisation. A Russian merchant is indeed *sui generis*, and utterly unlike any similar individual in any other European country. Visit him at his private house, and you find yourself in the midst of all the luxuries of modern life. Marble, gilding, velvets, rich carpets, magnificent furniture, plate, crystal chandeliers, grand reception-rooms—in fact, all the appointments of a petty palace—overdone, no doubt, and in very bad taste—meet the eye. But the owner of all this showy splendour makes no attempt to match it in his own person. He will probably present himself to you in costume little more fashionable than that of a tradesman or farmer, and superior only in the quality of its materials. He will most likely be attired in a long double-breasted coat resembling a dressing-gown, beneath which appear great boots, reaching to the knee or thigh; while his hair, parted down the middle and worn long and evenly cut, and his great bushy beard, are almost the counterparts of those of your *ivostchik* who has driven you to his door. His hospitality you will find ostentatious rather than cordial. He will give you a magnificent banquet, and if he can successfully invite to meet you one of those greater or smaller official personages whose society he covets more than any other sort of companionship, he is happy indeed to see you at his table. But those who

have business relations with him do not give him a very good character. He is often so ill educated as not to be able to read or write, keeping his accounts by a sort of shorthand of his own and by means of the stchety, or calculating machine. He is, moreover, not only ignorant, but by no means straightforward in his dealings; and those accustomed to the integrity of English, French, and German merchants will have to keep their eyes open when making bargains with the Russian kuptsi. If we turn from the commercial to the agricultural classes of Russia we find the same backwardness in all that constitutes modern industrial improvement. High, or scientific, farming, in the northern part of the country, at any rate, seems utterly unknown. The farmers themselves are only a superior sort of peasants, and their implements and methods of agriculture are still of the most primitive order. To this day the superstition prevails among them—not but what perhaps experience has proved that there is something in it—that if the ashes of wood burnt on a field be mixed with the soil it will secure a good harvest; and to bring about this result large parties are organised in the spring to cut down vast quantities of timber, which, left on the ground for a twelvemonth, is then burnt to ashes, and turned into the earth. As a matter of fact, however, Russian crops depend quite as much upon the character of the season as upon anything done by human ingenuity, though, to do the Russian agricultural classes justice, they are hardworking enough, as indeed they need be considering how little they are aided by mechanical contrivances. In fact, in the Communes, where the land is divided among the people in small allotments, it is almost impossible to hire labour, and so the farmer has chiefly to depend upon the exertions of himself and his wife and children. All this industry is relieved by frequent holidays and festivals, for the Russians are a remarkably pious people, and have the greatest reverence for saints and saints' days. Doubtless, there are few who go to the extreme length of that peculiar class known variously as "Old Religionists," "Old Ritualists," and "Old Believers," who exceed in the outward forms of sanctity even those who are generally regarded as orthodox. The Old Religionists are intensely devoted to forms and ceremonies, and their habits are so exclusive as to constitute them a distinct caste by themselves. They are as particular as the most old-fashioned Jews in the matter of food, and have as great a horror of such edibles as sugar and potatoes, and such drinks as wine and spirits, as the Hebrew has of bread in Passover or of pork at any time. These bigots will not even eat from the same dish or drink from the same cup that has been used by others not of their sect, but carry their own feeding utensils about with them. They live in a perpetual dread of doing or touching some unclean thing, and, to avoid contamination, frequent traktirs, or restaurants, kept by members of their own community, when they are unable to take their meals at home. Strange to say, these peculiar habits of theirs make them much sought after as workmen, for their practice of totally abstaining from drinking and smoking no doubt renders them more trustworthy than the common vodka-and-tobacco-loving Russian artisan. Among the more fanatical of the religious community, again, are the pilgrims, who are perpetually making long journeys to the shrines and tombs of famous Russian saints. They go in bands of fifty or sixty, including women and children as well as men, with staff in hand and water-bottle at the belt, singing hymns as they trudge through the country, and kneeling in devout prayer at every wayside chapel. An extremely interesting account of a Russian pilgrimage to the island of Solovetsk, in the White Sea, is given by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Free Russia." But, perhaps, the most favourite resort of Russian pilgrims is Kieff, in the south, where is the famous cave monastery, in the catacombs of which are to be seen the bodies of a hundred and fifty martyrs, lying "in their habits as they lived," and in a ghastly but wonderful state of preservation from decay. These cave dwellings, by-the-way, are among the strangest sights to be seen in Russia. In the Crimea there are large numbers of them, cut out from the face of the rock, and so extensive, in some instances, as to form entire towns, with streets, houses, churches, palaces, towers, and fortifications. They must have been constructed with vast labour; but who made them and why they were made are problems that have never been satisfactorily solved. Among the pilgrims to whom we have referred there are many wanderers who travel about the country as such, but by no means with any pious purpose. These vagabonds, notwithstanding their false pretence, are generally received with favour among the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, and drive a flourishing trade in the sale of relics and consecrated trinkets. All the marvellous stories they tell of the miracles they have seen with their own eyes at the shrines of the saints gain a ready credence, and they themselves can always get money, or at any rate food and lodging, on the strength of their assumed mission of piety. It is but a narrow distinction which separates such mendicant pilgrims from the beggars proper of Russia, whose organised mendicancy is among the curiosities of the social life of the country. There are actually begging villages, whose inhabitants devote their energies solely to the practice of alms-seeking. In the spring the whole begging community set out on their travels. Exchanging their ordinary clothes for squalid rags, they shut up their cottages and disperse themselves all over the country. They do not, however, wander at random, but each party has its allotted route, and they have fixed places of meeting, where they can assemble, compare notes, make arrangements, and start afresh. As the end of autumn approaches the beggars bend their steps back in the direction of their villages, where they live comfortably through the winter on the proceeds of their summer tour. Naturally, the best friends of the professional beggars and pilgrims are women. But the women of the lower classes in Russia, though pious and charitable, are not as a rule highly favoured by nature. In figure they are usually short and squat, their faces are round, with high cheek-bones, their features are coarse, and their complexions wear a pasty pallor. Here and there, however, a village beauty is to be met with, and the picturesqueness of the holiday costumes of the peasants show the attractions of such belles to advantage. Russian marriages in humble life are nevertheless guided chiefly by considerations of a more material character. So at the "bride fairs," which are held from time to time, and where all marriageable young women of the locality are drawn up in rows for selection by the marrying men, it is not so much the physical qualities of the lady as her pecuniary means which usually guide the choice of the suitor. If a damsel is pleasing in the eyes of the would-be bridegroom, his choice is made subject to the course of inquiry which he institutes through the medium of the professional match-maker, who negotiates between him and the lady's parents or guardians.

Such are a few among the more salient characteristics of Russian life, the individual representatives of which will be found depicted in our pages. If a few of these characteristics are not very attractive, they are at least curious and interesting. They are significant of the sort of civilisation which the great Northern Power is likely to introduce into the Slavonic provinces of Turkey whenever they may be brought under the august protection of the Czar.





THE WAR: TURKISH TROOPS CHANGING QUARTERS FROM SINANKEUI TO KACELJEVO.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK: COLONEL CHEBINS KILLED WHILE LYING WOUNDED.



THE KAFFIR WAR: FIGHT OF OCTOBER 4 BETWEEN GALEKAS AND FINGOES AT BUTTERWORTH RIVER.

THE BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Irving Montagu, now with the division of the Russian army commanded by General Gourko, to the westward of Plevna, sends two sketches of the battle fought on the 24th ult. at Gorny Dubnik, on the road from Plevna to Sophia. Here the Russians gained a signal victory, which was followed, on the 29th, by their capture of another important position at Telis, or Teliche, with 3000 Turkish prisoners, and on the 1st inst. by the capture of Dolny Dubnik, completely shutting up the approaches to Plevna on that side. The *Times* Correspondent thus relates the action shown in our present illustrations:—

"I send you some details of the battle of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th. The place was the centre of the defences on the Sophia road, Dolny Dubnik on the east and Telis on the west being its outlying posts. It was strongly intrenched, with a principal redoubt of 400 yards outside and a small, high redoubt inside. This was flanked again at about 1600 yards on each side by a smaller redoubt, while lines of shelter-trenches and detached rifle-pits, extending over two miles, made up a very formidable position. The whole faced south, covering the little village of Gorny Dubnik, which lies in a hollow behind. It was held by about twelve battalions of Turks, under Chefket Pasha himself, but he left the place early in the day. His troops fought under Achmet Fevzi Pasha, a very respectable soldier of fifty-four, who did his duty well. Chefket's absence did not make much difference to his men, who fought well for seven hours, as Orientals always do behind walls. They had only four guns in all in the central redoubt. General Gourko crossed the Vid at the shallows near the village of Chirakov at six in the morning on the 24th. The troops engaged were the Second Division of the Guard—viz., the Moscow Grenadiers, Pauloff and Finland Regiments, and the Preobajenski Regiment of the First Division, each of four battalions—and the Guard Tirailleur Brigade, twenty-four battalions in all, with sixty-four guns and one regiment of cavalry, the Lancers of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The attack was ordered for one o'clock, so as to give the artillery full time to operate; but the same mistake occurred here as at Plevna on Sept. 11. The impetuosity of young troops feebly handled was not to be restrained. At eleven o'clock the Grenadier Regiment, which was on the Russian left, took the right redoubt with a rush. They immediately came under an awful fusillade from the central redoubt commanding it; and, what was worse, the whole artillery fire of their left wing was at once neutralised. Consequently, the fight languished. The Moscow Regiment, which followed the Grenadiers, took more to the right, and endeavoured, under cover of the banks and ditches of the *chaussée*, to storm the central redoubt; but they only added to the slaughter. The Turkish rifle-fire from the left redoubt took them in flank and rear, and strewed the road thick with corpses. The artillery fire of the Russian right wing was continued all this time; and the right column, consisting of the Pauloff and Finland Regiments, getting round by the ravines of the little stream on which Gorny Dubnik lies, swarmed up to the glacis of the great redoubt to within two hundred yards; but the commanding fire of the inside redoubt kept them also in check; and, losing hundreds of men and scores of officers, they could not gain an inch of ground. The Turks, with their four guns, and their twelve battalions, in a dirty little earthwork, held their ground from ten a.m. till five p.m. against sixty-four guns and twenty-four of the finest battalions of the far-famed Imperial Guard of Russia. Night was drawing on, and Gourko, despairing of success, assembled the brigade commanders, and gave the order to draw the men off under cover of the evening, when all of a sudden the men took the thing into their own hands. The Tirailleur Brigade—those four splendid battalions described in a telegram from Gorny Studen three weeks ago—crept round by the ravines and village completely in rear of the redoubt, and the men, breaking out of the hands of the battalion commanders, rushed up to the glacis, and, lying down, swept the whole rear parapet with the fire of their Berdams. At the same moment the Finland Regiment entered a break where the ditch and parapet had not been completed. When the Turks saw themselves outwitted and outnumbered they lost heart, and Achmet Fevzi Pasha at six in the evening hoisted the white flag. Those who were in the rear works made their escape under the cover of the darkness, though the Grand Duke's Lancers pursued them and killed a few. Seven battalions laid down their arms, and, to judge by the appearance of the men, were not sorry to exchange starvation and cold for better fare and a life free from shells; but Achmet Fevzi Pasha behaved with great dignity when questioned in Gourko's tent. Thus the persistence of the men turned what would have been another bloody repulse into a great success; but this paltry earthwork cost the Second Division of the Imperial Guard 154 officers and a little over 3000 men. It was not General Gourko's fault. His attack was admirably planned, and would have been well executed if the irrepressible impetuosity of the young Grenadier Regiment had not spoilt all and silenced half his guns for the whole day.

"While this action was going on, the First Division of the Guard, under Rauch, was blocking the Plevna road, and the 4th of the First Division, known in our books as the Gachina Regiment, but which has recently received back its old title of Jagerski, which it bore under Paul I., was detached as a flanking party to the west to observe Telis, where five battalions of Turks were intrenched with only three guns. Precisely the same thing happened there. What was intended for a reconnaissance only was converted into an assault by the dash of the young soldiers, who got under rifle fire and then broke out of their officers' hands. Their rashness, however, cost them dear. After getting within three hundred yards of the works they were withdrawn with difficulty at dusk; and the Turks, thinking they were retreating, sallied out after them with the bayonet. Nearly four hundred wounded remained on the ground close to the works; and these were all cruelly butchered." We forbear to repeat the writer's more particular account of horrible torture and mutilation inflicted by the Turks on the Russian wounded. The death, however, of Colonel Chebins, who commanded the Russian Jäger regiment, was an incident that cannot be passed over without mention, as it forms the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches. This brave officer was lying wounded on the battle-field, when a Turkish Pasha was seen to ride up to him, and cut at him with his sabre, again and again, until life was extinct. The Russians, however, obtained a complete success at Telis five days later; and, on the next day but one, they took the third position, that of Dolny Dubnik, without serious resistance.

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.

The eastern provinces of the British South African Dominion (to give our colonies their future joint style and title, in anticipation of their speedy federal union) have been disturbed by a little war in the adjacent territory occupied by Kaffir tribes under a British protectorate. Krel, the chief of the Galekas, disobeying the commands of Governor Sir Bartle Frere, who lately visited the frontier, but who was not met or visited by

Krel, has perpetrated some outrages, or permitted his subjects to do so, for which the Governor has deposed him, by a proclamation in her Majesty's name. A mixed force of armed police and colonial militia, with two guns, aided by Fingoes and other loyal natives who were aggrieved by Krel's behaviour, has marched into the country beyond the Kei river, under Commandant Griffith. The first conflict was at the Ibeka, on Sept. 29 and the following day, when the Galekas were defeated with the loss of nearly five hundred men; but Sub-Inspector Von Hohenan and six other men of the European police force were killed. We have received from King William's Town, by the late Cape mail, a letter dated Oct. 9, from Lieutenant Teign Melville, Adjutant to the 24th Regiment, who forwards us a few sketches made by a brother officer, Lieutenant Coghill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B. Our correspondent was himself present at the action represented in our illustration, where about 500 Fingoes, led by two or three Englishmen, on the 4th ult., attacked the Galekas at a drift over the Butterworth river. After some smart fighting they drove the enemy back and burnt their kraals, or fortified villages, over a space of three or four miles; but their cattle were driven away over the hills. We further learn that, on the 9th ult., Commandant Griffith, with artillery, two troops of police, Bowker's Rovers, and about 2000 Fingoes, under Sub-Inspector Allan Maclean, and Mr. Pattle, assistant magistrate, Fingoland, went out for a reconnaissance at Krel's kraal. A large body of Galekas tried to stop the advance. Six shrapnel shells put the main body to flight, when the Fingoes and Bowker's Rovers followed them. Some sharp firing occurred on the banks of the Quora River, where the "Rovers" had their full share of work. The enemy were completely routed and driven across the river. Krel's "great place," his son's, and his chief councillor's kraals were all burnt. There were no casualties worth mentioning on our side. It is also reported that on the same day Captain Gray, with the Gombie and King William's Town men, while advancing from the Springs (a point about half-way between Toleni and Butterworth), crossed the Butterworth river and met a considerable number of the enemy. A sharp struggle ensued, resulting in a loss to the enemy of fifty killed; while on our side Private Wainwright was wounded in the head and Private Cogan in the thigh, but neither of them seriously. In another direction Major Elliot, with his Tembu levies, reports that he advanced into the enemy's territory beyond the Tahlene, meeting with but slight opposition. He burnt Sitchaka's "great place" and many other kraals. It is expected that Krel will sue for peace. Commandant Griffith, when at the "great place," secured Krel's "Ulsia" (the chief's official bâton or staff of office). This will be regarded by the natives as an important event in our favour. Other sketches of the war shall be engraved.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most entertaining, and one of the most important, contributions to the magazines of the month is Mrs. Crawford's biographical sketch of M. Thiers in *Macmillan*. It is true that it is exceedingly discursive, and that the amount of positively novel information is by no means in keeping with its claim to be grounded on particulars supplied by the deceased statesman expressly for biographical purposes. It does, nevertheless, convey a most animated impression of its subject. Thiers's family history is fully gone into; it is especially interesting to notice the close resemblance between him and his father, a man hardly less gifted with originality, but who, for want of his son's admirable common sense, could never attain an assured position in the world. The most important political revelation is the degree in which Louis Philippe's policy was at one time actuated by his chimerical scheme of marrying his second son to Queen Victoria. Hardly inferior in interest is the striking account of the recent discoveries at Olympia, by Dr. Hirschfeld, late director of the excavations. The position of the ancient temple of Zeus and its appendages, the history of their decay, and the manner of their entombment, are explained with admirable lucidity. We trust that Dr. Hirschfeld's high estimate of the artistic value of his discoveries will be ratified by the general voice. Sir Rutherford Alcock repeats the suggestions of Captain Cameron for opening up the interior of Africa by a chain of trading-posts, and criticises the views of Mr. Stanley. The writer of a paper on "Panslavists and the Slav Committees" entertains a high opinion of the Machiavellian subtlety of the latter bodies, whose intrigues, he says, are not really so much directed against Turkey as against Russian absolutism, which they hope to overthrow by urging it into a foreign war.

The *Cornhill* has a contribution of the highest merit in Mr. J. A. Symonds's splendid translations from the sonnets of Campanella. These poems, mostly composed during the philosopher's imprisonment, were printed during his lifetime in Germany, in a volume so scarce as to have long been almost utterly unknown. In Mr. Symonds's version they present a strong affinity to Milton's sonnets, and equally to Michael Angelo's, embodying lofty philosophical thoughts in language of corresponding majesty. The long neglect they have undergone is wholly unjustifiable, for, as remarked by Mr. Symonds, Campanella appears to much greater advantage as an inspired singer than as an exact thinker. "The *Æsthetic Analysis* of an Obelisk" enters into the reasons why the anticipated importation from Egypt should give us pleasure: firstly, as it appears, on sensuous; secondly, on emotional; thirdly, on intellectual grounds. "A Mighty Sea Wave" treats of the tremendous rushes across the entire width of the Pacific of water set in motion by earthquakes in Peru. Mr. Alfred Austin's "Last Redoubt" is a spirited ballad on an incident of the Bulgarian campaign.

Fraser opens with another of Dr. Carpenter's vigorous onslaughts on Spiritualism, which, according to the Doctor, has assumed the character and proportions of a mental epidemic corresponding to the ancient belief in witchcraft. It may be so; but, for the present, little seems to have been established beyond the notorious facts of an enormous amount of roguery among professional mediums, and that with such investigators as Mr. Crookes and Mr. Wallace a very little evidence goes a very great way. The most striking article in the number is a description of hop-picking in Kent by a writer who spent three weeks among the "hoppers." It is most graphic in its details, but most uncomfortable in its picture of the demoralisation of these people, and their animosity against all social institutions. They fortunately belong to a class not likely to count for much in English history, unless recruited by continuous distress in the classes immediately above it. Another dismal social picture is displayed in an essay on the West Indies, by Mr. H. E. Watts, whose tone, however, is so ill-judged and intemperate as considerably to impair the value of his testimony. His view of the islands is not so discouraging after all, if he is right in regarding coolie labour as a panacea for all their afflictions. Much more agreeable is an essay on the indigenous system of education in Burmah. The Burmese, it appears, have for ages enjoyed an organised system of education under

the direction of the Buddhist monasteries—rude and inartificial, but still imparting reading, writing, and arithmetic. The priests, greatly to their credit, have allowed this to be supplemented by the improved methods introduced by the British Government; and the Government, equally to its credit, has proceeded on the old lines, and left the ancient ecclesiastical organisation undisturbed. The results have been most satisfactory. "In Devon and Cornwall" is one of "Patricius Walker's" pleasant trips, as pleasant to read of as to perform.

"Rides through Asia," "The Storm in the East," and "The Political Results of the War" are really too much of one theme for one number of *Blackwood*, or any other magazine. We turn with relief to the lively chapters of "Mine is Thine," with their graphic portrait of Lord Germistoun—so smart a presentment of specially aristocratic foibles that one wonders how it was ever admitted into so Conservative a periodical. "A Recent Visit to Montenegro" also contributes, in one respect, to the prevailing monotony of the number, which it redeems in another by the brightness and vividness of its descriptive passages. There is an interesting review of Meadows Taylor's autobiography; and Mr. Martin's renderings of Heine are as successful as can be expected from a translator who does not profess himself to be a poet.

Mr. Archibald Forbes's contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*, "Russians, Turks, and Bulgarians at the Theatre of War," would unquestionably have been the magazine article of the month if its substance had not already appeared in the writer's valuable correspondence from the scene of action. It presents his well-known views in a more elaborate form, and his picture of the strong and weak points of the Russian army more especially will long be remembered as a piece of powerful and masculine composition. Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Lowe on the county franchise is principally remarkable for the admission of a decline in the intellectual calibre of the Commons, attributed in some measure to the cost of elections. Mr. E. Wilson furnishes a neat and lucid sketch of the origin, history, and present crisis of Marshal MacMahon's Republican regency. Mr. Lockyer as an astronomer and Professor Hunter as a statistician combine to demonstrate the close connection of the solar spots with magnetic and meteorological phenomena on the earth. A regular period of eleven years between the maximum developments of solar spots seems established, and if its correlation with terrestrial phenomena can be made out, its bearing on droughts and famines is sufficiently apparent. Connected with this branch of the subject is Colonel Chesney's article on Indian famines. It must be feared that the writer's anticipations from irrigation are too sanguine, when it is considered that every system of irrigation presupposes an adequate supply of rain. Sir Erskine Perry's description of his morning with Auguste Comte is highly though unconsciously amusing. The philosopher expressed himself to his visitor as enchanted with their conversation, having taken good care that it should be to his liking by keeping it entirely to himself.

The leading contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*—Professor Tyndall's Midland Institute discourse on "Science and Man"—has already received such full discussion in the press that we need merely point to it as an example of the speaker's art in insensibly gaining the assent of his audience. Mr. Lowe is quite a different kind of dialectician, whose obtrusive combativeness repels those who might otherwise have been inclined to yield their assent. In the present instance he is advocating a most unpopular thesis—the inutility of our Indian Empire; and it certainly loses nothing of its obnoxiousness under his treatment. There is much to be said for his view in the pounds-shillings-and-pence aspect, and all higher considerations are excluded by the terms of the proposition as he puts it. The second part of Mr. Senior's conversations with M. Thiers embodies a highly spirited narrative of the Revolution of 1848, and, relating to facts and not principles, exhibits the statesman to much greater advantage than the former. Dr. Pattison's "Books and Critics" expresses the half-disdainful, half-apprehensive feeling of a man of fastidious culture at the accumulation of inferior literary material. Mr. Balfour ingeniously twits evolutionists with the suggestion that, their own theory being but a stage in universal development, its truth, on their own showing, can be but provisional. Mr. Morley contributes a brilliant criticism of the Abbé Raynal's History of the Indies, and Mr. Leslie Stephen an acute one on Dr. Newman's retraction of his defence of the Anglican Church.

Almost everything in the *Contemporary Review* is moderately interesting; but the only paper calling for special notice is Professor Bain's essay on the Civil Service Examinations, a fine specimen of the unpractical character of merely abstract thinkers. Professor Bain proves to his own full satisfaction that languages should be excluded from subjects for examination, but he never troubles himself to inquire what sort of men the exclusion would give him.

After the spirited continuation of "Miss Misanthrope," the *Gentleman's Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for two rehabilitations—one of Lord Dundonald, who requires none, except as it affects the arrears of his pay claimed by his successor; and one of Marat, who needs rehabilitation too much to have much prospect of obtaining it. "The Genesis of Life" is a clear and able summary of the spontaneous generation controversy, leaning to the orthodox view.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a very agreeable account of a visit to Portugal, valuable articles on Chaucer and De Quincy, and a spirited ballad on King Olaf. *London Society* relies as usual on "Proud Maisie," and *Tinsley and Belgravia* on the generally entertaining character of contents characterised by no specially remarkable feature.

Scribner's Monthly has two of its specialities in the shape of descriptive papers, profusely illustrated with most admirable woodcuts. One treats of the two chief American dainties, canvas-back and terrapin, with the methods of capturing and utilising the same. The most important contribution to the *St. James's Magazine* is a thoughtful criticism on Godwin, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has a portrait and highly interesting biographical sketch of another veteran, Mr. Linnell, fifty years ago the friend of Blake, and, like Blake, psychologically as well as artistically significant.

We have further to chronicle the appearance of a new candidate for public favour in *Mirth*, a lively little periodical edited by Mr. H. J. Byron, and furnished with attractive contributions by Mr. Sala, Mr. Gilbert, and other writers of mark. The most interesting of any, however, is the introductory metrical address by Mr. Planché, worthy, in point and grace, of the veteran's best days.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have issued the first part of a new work called "The Sea: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism." This part is accompanied with a presentation engraving, very finely executed, of Mr. J. D. Watson's picture, "Saved," which alone is worth the price of the Number. It may be inferred, from what is said in the introductory chapter, that the new work is to treat of

the natural history of the ocean, its science and poetry, as well as of navigation and shipwrecks, of maritime commerce, and of naval warfare. But these matters are to be dealt with, as it appears, in no methodical or chronological arrangement. The sight of the "Victory," in Portsmouth harbour, at once suggests a narrative of the battles of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, from which the writer shifts his attention to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to the conflicts of modern iron-clads and turret-ships, within the same chapter. The voyage of the Challenger, with the exploration of the ocean bottom and deep currents, is next related, and we doubt not that every chapter will afford something of interest.

We have also received Science Gossip, Charing-Cross Magazine, Ladies' Treasury, Industrial Art, Men of Mark, Cassell's Family Magazine, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Young Englishwoman, Good Words, Good Things, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Masonic Magazine, Golden Hours, Street Life in London, Picture Gallery, Argosy, Argonaut, Sunday Review, Month, and New Monthly; and the monthly parts of All the Year Round, the Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Day of Rest, and Weekly Welcome.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, in the county of Aberdeen, died on the 2nd inst., at Broomwood, Surrey. He was born Sept. 21, 1803, the second son of Sir Charles Forbes, the first Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Cotgrave, Esq., Major E.I.C.S., and succeeded his nephew as third Baronet, May 23, 1852. He was educated at Harrow, and was for some time Captain in the 17th Lancers. Sir Charles married, Aug. 21, 1830, Caroline, second daughter of George Battye, Esq., of Campden Hill, and leaves two sons, of whom the elder, his successor, now Sir Charles John Forbes, fourth Baronet, D.L., born 1843, married April 5, 1864, Helen, second daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, and has a son and three daughters.

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SIR HENRY PARKER, BART.

Sir Henry Parker, sixth Baronet, of Harburn, in the county of Warwick, died at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 11th ult. He was born, June 16, 1822, the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Parker, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Charles Still, Esq., of East Knoyle, Wilts, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his nephew, March 15, 1866. He married, in 1848, Maria Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Hector, Esq., of Toronto.

SIR ROBERT BOAG.

Sir Robert Boag, Knt., J.P. and Alderman of Belfast, and Mayor of that city in 1875 and 1876, died on the 7th inst., at Glenorchy House, Newington, Edinburgh, the residence of his son-in-law. He was the son of the Rev. John Boag, of Blackburn, near Edinburgh (author of the "Imperial Lexicon"), by Agnes Hamilton, his wife, and was born in 1809. He received the honour of knighthood early in the present year, in recognition of his services in promotion of the public institutions and the progress of Belfast during the last thirty years. Sir Robert married, in 1834, Violet, only daughter of John Stevens, Esq., a member of the Merchants' House, Glasgow, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Nutt, Esq., J.P., of Droitwich, aged sixty.

Henry Carter, Esq., J.P., on the 8th inst., at Wickham, Hants, aged fifty-three.

The Rev. John R. Fletcher, D.D., Vicar of Quethiock and Rector of Lydford, at Plymouth, on the 10th inst., aged ninety.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lee Usher, Madras Army, on the 6th inst., at Tenby, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Francis Parker Sockett, Rector of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-six.

The Hon. Henry Brodrick, brother of Viscount Middleton, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, on the 7th inst., aged thirty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. White (late Coldstream Guards), 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, on the 7th inst., at Gladwyn, Wrexham, aged fifty-four.

Lady Seaford, on the 9th inst., at Hampton Court, aged ninety. She was the widow of Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, Flag Captain of Lord Nelson when he met his death.

Dr. Rowley, the Rector of Willey and Barrow, who, while preaching at Willey church on Sunday morning, fell dead in the pulpit. He had just entered his eighty-second year.

James Briscoe, Esq., formerly 38th Regiment, second son of the late Edward Briscoe, Esq., of Riverdale, Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., on the 5th inst., at Edenderry, King's County.

John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L. for that county and for Lincolnshire, and lord of the manor of Marches in Stanhoe, on the 2nd, aged eighty-eight.

Dame Margaret Lee Harvey, wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Chief Justice of Mauritius, and daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Harvey, of Castlesemples, Renfrewshire, on Sept. 23, at Mount Stuart, Mauritius.

Lady Anne Baird, on the 2nd inst., at her residence in Eaton-square, aged eighty. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Archibald, first Marquis of Ailsa, K.T., and was married in 1821 to Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth, who died in 1852.

The Dowager Mrs. Dymoke, late of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, on the 7th inst., in Paris. She was the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and was married, Nov. 22, 1830, to the Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, the Honourable the Queen's Champion.

Mrs. de Morlot (Constance), widow, youngest daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of Wharton Amcotts, Esq., of Kettlethorp Park, Lincolnshire, on the 22nd ult., at Berne, Switzerland, aged eighty-two.

Captain Peter Bowlby, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, at Cheltenham, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-sixth year. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry in 1809, and was present with that regiment at the battle of Corunna, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the siege and capture of San Sebastian, and the battle of the Nive. He was present also at the battle of Waterloo.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and here the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. H. TAYLOR.—We have much pleasure in hearing again from our old contributor. The problem sent shall have every attention.

ED. AUBANCE.—Send a diagram of the position. We have no opportunity at the moment of referring to the number of the Paper in which it appeared.

REV. J. WILLS.—Your solution of Problem 1754 is correct, but reached us too late for notice in the ordinary way.

J. CLARKE.—Will you favour us with another copy of the problem referred to, as the one previously forwarded appears to have miscarried.

J. T.—The annual subscription to the British Chess Problem Association is merely 5s. Apply to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, The Ferns, Addison-grove, Sydenham.

W. MCARTHUR (Chichester).—Thanks for the information. We wish your new club all success, and hope the good example set will be imitated in other parts of the southern counties.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1757 received from F. M. and M. B. W. R. F. Pretto-John, Pongo Jun., A. A. D. H. E. L. G., and H. Beumann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1758 received from D. H. H. P. Jones, S. A. Sillem, E. Burkhard, Minnie, Carl Tamandt, J. Schlon, F. M. G. Pongo Jun., Jane N. J. (Utrecht), F. M. and M. B. W. H. A. N. M. Macrae, and C. B. Carlon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1759 received from G. Campbell, A. A. Blue Rubin, Pongo Jun., Paul's Root, W. T. Aman, Watkins, Marian, Baz, Sarah, R. H. Brooks, W. Lesson, T. R. Y. Ghost, W. B. Grove, R. D. Skuse, Cant, H. A. N. M. Macrae, F. M. and M. B. W. H. F. H. (Hawick), M. C. Heywood, S. Phelps, W. W. Madden, Only Jones, Dr. F. St. W. P. Welch, T. Clarke, Minnie, E. P. Vulliamy, W. S. B. R. J. N. Caspino, W. H. Ward, A. Young, J. Thursty, Lulu, H. M. Pridoux, E. H. V. Enile Fran, A. Wood, T. B. Hughes, W. J. Sedgfield, Walter, F. Atwood, Tychusa, J. Sargent, The Amateurs of Vieuxsen's Cabinet, E. Buckhard, J. Sowden, B. Blake, C. A. Pryce, A. Bach, H. Reo, D. H. Hector, H. M. S. R. F. Pretto-John, Woolwich Chess Club, G. H. V. G. A. Bollinghall, S. Seijas, Robin Gray, Triton, E. Aubance, and E. L. G.

No. 1760 admits of a second solution, by I. Kt takes P (ch). By the addition of a Black Pawn at Black's K B 3rd, the author's conception will be preserved, and solutions of the problem as thus amended will be acknowledged.

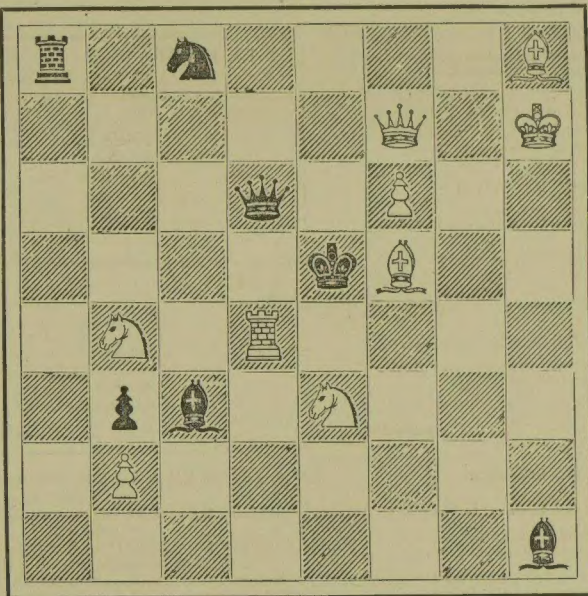
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1758.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 3rd. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1761.

By H. SCHLEUSNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following are two Games played between Mr. S. HAMEL, of Nottingham, and Herr ADOLF SCHWARZ, of Vienna, during a visit of the former gentleman to the Austrian capital in the autumn of last year. Mr. Hamel, as is well known, has for years taken pleasure in looking up and playing with eminent players abroad, and he has from time to time favoured this column with some of the fine games he has contested on those occasions. He has lately been in bad health, but is now restored; a fact which we are sure will give as much pleasure to our readers as to ourselves.—(Giucio Piano.)

WHITE (Herr Schwarz).	BLACK (Mr. Hamel).	WHITE (Herr Schwarz).	BLACK (Mr. Hamel).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K sq	B to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles (Q R)
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	16. Kt to K 4th	Q to Kt 2nd
5. P to B 3rd		17. P to R 4th	P to R 3rd
		18. B takes R P	
		White's position is such that it is only by a dash of onslaught of this kind that he can hope to escape defeat; and certainly his sacrifice promises to give the adversary some trouble.	
5. Neither loss nor gain would have resulted from taking the Pawn.		18. Q takes P (ch)	P takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt takes Q P	K to Kt sq
7. B to K Kt 5th		20. Kt takes Q P	B to B 3rd
		21. Q Kt to B 5th	Q to B 3rd
Not well advised. P takes P was the correct play.		22. P to R 5th	B takes P (ch)
7. B to R 4th	P to K R 3rd	23. K takes B	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
8. B to R 4th	P to Kt 4th	24. Kt to Kt sq	Kt takes R
9. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes P	25. R takes Kt	K R to K sq
10. P takes P	Kt takes B	26. R takes R	
11. R P takes Kt	P to Kt 5th		
12. Kt to R 4th	Kt takes P		
		R to K B sq was White's only chance; but, as the result proves, he did not foresee the fine stroke which his opponent had in view.	
		26. Kt to Q 4th	R takes R
		27. K to R 2nd	R to R 8th (ch)
		28. K takes R	B takes P (ch);
		and, after a few more moves, White resigned.	

(Allgaier-Kieseritzki Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Hamel).	BLACK (Herr Schwarz).	WHITE (Mr. Hamel).	BLACK (Herr Schwarz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. Castles	Castles (Q R)
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd	17. B to Q B 4th	K to Kt sq
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	18. Q R to K sq	K R to K Kt sq
		19. P to K 5th	
		This, though plausible, is very far from turning out well.	
Kt to K B 3rd is considered Black's best continuation; but the move in the text, for anything we can see to the contrary, may very fairly be ventured upon.		19. B takes P	P takes P
7. Kt takes Kt P	B takes Kt	20. B takes P	Kt takes B
8. Q takes B	B takes P	21. R takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
9. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	22. R to K 2nd	K R to K sq
		23. K R to K sq	R takes R
		24. R takes R	B to K 6th
		To this very strong move White has no good reply.	
10. Q to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	25. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to B 5th
11. P to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	26. B to Q 3rd	Q to B 8th (ch)
12. Q to B 5th	B to Kt 3rd	27. Q to Q sq	Q takes Q (ch)
		28. K takes Q	R takes B,
		Resigns.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the chessplayers of Chichester, lately held, an association to be devoted to the game was there and then formed, under the title of the Chichester Chess Club. Mr. G. R. Downe, of Runciton, near that city, was appointed secretary.

A problem tourney open to the world has been started by the American Chess and Problem Association. Six prizes are offered, and the amounts will be apportioned from the receipts as follows:—For the best original problem, 25 per cent; for the five best sets respectively, 25 per cent, 20 per cent, 15 per cent, 10 per cent, and 5 per cent. Each set to consist of three problems, in two, three, or four moves, and no composer to enter for more than one set. They are to be entered under a motto, and may be sent to any chess editor of the United States; or to the secretary, J. B. McKim, Cleveland, Ohio. The competition will remain open until March 31, 1878, and entries may be mailed up to that time.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1870) of Don Antonio Escandon, formerly of No. 12, of the Callejou de Betlemiz, in the city of Mexico, and late of No. 15, Calle de Mendez, Sevilla, Spain, who died on May 18 last, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by Señora Doña Catalina Barron de Escandon, the widow, the executrix, the personal estate (presumably in this country) being sworn under £160,000. The testator charges and entreats his executrix, at his funeral, "to dispense with all expense for ostentation or worldly pomp, preferring to them that of works of charity and true beneficence, which will certainly be more meritorious;" and he "bequeaths to all the bequests which were formerly considered compulsory and pious, one silver dollar to each of them, and the sum which in conformity to law belongs to the bequest for the creation of public libraries." There is a bequest, at the discretion of his executrix, to his clerks and servants; and the remaining provisions of the will are in favour of his widow and six children.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1875) of Mr. William Coles Dutton, formerly of Duncan-terrace, Islington, and late of No. 3, Upper Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, who died on Sept. 25 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Miss Julia Marian Dutton, the niece, James Sharpe, and John Jacob Holtzapffel, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; and the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, £100 each; to his niece, Miss J. M. Dutton, £2000, and all his real and leasehold estates; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his said niece for life, and at her death one half of the capital is to go as she shall by will appoint, and the other half to the children of his brother and sisters.

The will (dated April 14, 1877) of Dame Charlotte Pole, widow of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., late of Bayford Grange, Herts, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Fanny Inglis Dick, the granddaughter, and Charles Cramond Dick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her son and grandchildren; £10,000 upon trust for her daughter Charlotte for life; one third of the trust funds of her own marriage settlement upon the trusts of the settlement of her granddaughter, Mrs. Dick; and the residue of her property she bequeaths and appoints to her said granddaughter and her husband.

The will (dated May 14, 1873) of Miss Emily Cooper, late of Cannon-place, Hampstead, who died on Sept. 10 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Leyson Lewis, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix gives to her sister, Mrs. Caroline Lewis, £6000; to University College Hospital, Gower-street, £100; and legacies to relatives and others. The remainder of her property she gives to her said nephew.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1876) of Captain Bernhard Henry Entwisle, 5th Dragoon Guards, late of Carlow, Ireland, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Edward Loyd Entwisle, the brother, and Charles Alfred Swinburne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives his furniture to his wife, and, as she is amply provided for, he gives the rest of his property to his children.

The Rev. Edward Bushby's Will.—In our report of this will, which appeared last week, it was stated that the testator bequeathed to his nephew Daniel Harrison £8000. The Christian name of the Mr. Harrison to whom such legacy was bequeathed, is John, and not "Daniel."

EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened on Monday evening in the theatre of the London University. Sir Rutherford Alcock, who presided, delivered an address with especial reference to the exploration of Africa, in the course of which he spoke highly of Mr. Stanley's enterprise and exertions. Pointing out that nearly all the European Governments, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, had sent out exploring parties, Sir Rutherford remarked that all that was now wanted to complete the exploration of the whole of Africa was money. If the Portuguese Government were able to give £20,000 for this object, how much more ought the British Government, which had a much larger stake in the future of Africa, to be able to contribute? With money Africa could not only be explored, but civilised. Mr. C. Markham then read a portion of a paper by M. Brazon—"Description of Uniamusi, the Territory of King Mirambo, and the best route thither from the East Coast. M. Brazon was born in Switzerland, joined a caravan which was going to the interior, and with it reached Urambo. Arrived there, he formed a close friendship with Mirambo, the King of the country, who gave him his daughter in marriage. M. Brazon believes the Saadani route to be the best, the most direct, and the safest, the caravans being under the protection of the allies of King Mirambo. Saadani is also just as near to Zanzibar as Bagamayo, and is in daily communication with it. Two English missions are established at Saadani. Mr. Hutchinson, in the course of a few remarks on the president's paper, urged the importance of piercing Africa with good roads, and of securing an efficient agency to carry on the work of her civilisation.

The first of a fresh series of letters received from Mr. H. M. Stanley appeared, with a map of his route, in the *Daily Telegraph* of Monday, giving a description of the noble river "Livingstone," and of some of the dangers and perils so successfully overcome by the intrepid explorer. Mr. Stanley's despatch which narrates the circumstances of the death of Francis Pocock was published in the same paper on Wednesday. A third despatch, which contains a full and vivid description of the journey by land and water made down the channel of the "Livingstone" from Nov. 5, 1876, to Aug. 11, 1877, is announced to appear shortly in that journal.

Mr. Stanley, as appears from a telegraphic despatch received from Madeira, arrived at Simon's Bay, South Africa, on Oct. 22, with his followers, from St. Paul de Loando, on board her Majesty's ship *Industry*, kindly placed at his disposal by Captain Purvis, of the *Danae*, with the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Cape papers which have arrived at Madeira state that a hearty welcome was given to the Stanley expedition. The Portuguese Government officials at Loanda, besides supplying clothes and food to Mr. Stanley's followers on their arrival there, distributed one hundred sovereigns among them.

The contributions to the Blantyre Relief Fund now exceed £12,000.

The joint police committees of the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian have appointed Mr. H. Stuart Johnson, Senior Deputy Governor of her Majesty's Prisons at Chatham, to the office of Chief Constable of these counties.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

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